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FM 22-5

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FIELD MANUAL

DRILL AND CEREMONIES

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY • JUNE 1950

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FM 22-5

This manual supersedes that portion of FM 22-5, Leadership, Courtesy, and Drill, 1 February 1946, that pertains to drill and ceremonies, including C 3, 21 January 1947, paragraph 225a, C 4, 8 July 1949; and C 5, 21 December 1949.

DRILL AND CEREMONIES



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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE. This is a manual on drill and ceremonies. It covers the manual of arms with the rifle; pistol, automatic rifle, and the carbine. It covers salutes and honors; commands; steps and marchings; mounted and dismounted drill; ceremonies; battalion and regimental parade formations; inspections; and arm-and-hand signals for mounted drill.

2. GENERAL. **a.** During the first days of training, the question frequently is asked, "Why do we need drill and ceremonies?" The answer is that there can be no orderly movement of men or units without a precise and united effort. We have ample evidence of this truth in civilian life. For example, let us take the drill of a high school or college football team. Remember how the coach worked out the plays—on a diagram first and later in practice. The men practiced them in every detail by running each play over and over. Each man had a certain part to play. When the quarterback called the signals, each man did exactly what he had been told to do. If one man failed, the play went to pieces.

b. So it is with a soldier. He is part of a team that works smoothly when every man plays his part.

This same situation existed when the quarterback called the signals in football. In the army a man knows what to do in response to a command. He knows what his friends are going to do as he plays his part. His confidence in them grows until, in the end, he feels as sure of them as he does of himself. This final result is teamwork.

c. In the army we help attain this teamwork through the medium of drills and ceremonies. Let us see how each contributes to training.

d. *Drill* consists of certain movements by which the squad, platoon, or company is moved in an orderly manner from one formation to another or from one place to another. These movements are executed with order and precision. The execution of these movements is described in detail in this manual. Each man in the squad does his part exactly as he has been told, or confusion will result. This means that each member of the squad is trained to do his part with exactness so that on command the squad moves instantly, smartly, and smoothly. In brief, the men are trained to stand, step off, march, halt, and handle the rifle smoothly and together with the rest of the squad.

e. Drill training starts the day a man enters the army. In the beginning he is taught the movements of his feet and arms used in marching, halting, and handling his rifle. He is trained in all these exercises until he reaches the point where he does them smartly and automatically in response to a command. Then he is placed in a squad and trained to do all these movements together with other men. Next his squad is placed with other squads into the platoon, where he learns other movements. Finally, com-

panies, battalions, and regiments are doing drill smartly and with the smoothness of machinery. The result is unified action—teamwork.

f. *Ceremonies* consist of formations and movements in which large numbers of troops take part. They execute movements together at the word of a command, very much as in the drill we have considered. The colors and standards and the martial music of ceremonies add a touch of color to military life. A soldier may ask the question, "How does all this contribute to my training?" To begin with, it involves unified action—teamwork—whether it be standing at attention in ranks, making 1,000 rifles click like one, or marching like a well-regulated machine. The men are at their best. Their organization is out to make a showing for itself. In many respects, it is like the signal to start the home-coming football game. The whole setting—the music, the colors, the movements—all these inspire the men to take part in the ceremony with pride in themselves and their organization. This pride finds expression in perfect response to command.

g. Finally, we all get a certain amount of pleasure from doing anything in a joint effort with others. A military ceremony provides the same reaction. When our company goes through a successful parade or review, we go back to the barracks feeling proud of ourselves and our company.

CHAPTER 2

DRILL—GENERAL

3. INTRODUCTION. It already has been stated that the primary purpose of drill is to teach a precise and orderly way of doing things. It increases skill and coordination, accustoms a soldier to group response to commands, and promotes teamwork. He must know and understand drill, otherwise its value is lost. Remember, drill is conducted with precision. Perfection is the only accepted standard. Drill periods are frequent and of short duration.

4. DEFINITIONS. To help understand the meaning of certain drill terms, the following definitions are included:

a. *Element* is an individual, squad, section, platoon, company, or larger unit forming a part of a still larger unit.

b. *Formation* is the arrangement of elements in line, column, or in any other prescribed manner.

c. *Line* is a formation in which the elements of a command are side by side, or abreast of each other.

d. *Rank* is a single line of men or vehicles placed side by side (see fig. 1 ①).

e. *File* is a single column of men or vehicles one behind the other (see fig. 1 ②).

f. *Column* is a formation in which elements are placed one behind the other.

g. *Flank* is the right or left side of a formation of troops in line or in column, or the element on the right or left of the line. When the platoon is in

line the guide is the right flank man of the platoon and not the right flank.

h. *Interval* is the space between elements that are placed side by side on the same line. (See fig. 1 ③). Interval is measured between men in the line. It is measured from the left shoulder or elbow of the man on the right to the right shoulder or elbow of the man on the left. The normal interval between men is one arm's length. The close interval is 4 inches. Between troops in formation, interval is measured from the left flank of the unit on the right to the right flank of the unit on the left. The commander of any unit or element and those accompanying him are not considered in measuring interval. The colors and color guard are not considered in measuring interval between units. For interval between vehicles see paragraphs 141 through 143.

i. *Distance* is the space from front to rear between men, vehicles, or units in formation. For men, distance is measured from the back of the man in front to the chest of the man in rear. For vehicles, distance is measured from the rear end of the front vehicle to the front of the rear vehicle. For troops in formation, whether men or vehicles, distance is measured from the rear rank of the unit in front, to the front rank of the unit in rear. The platoon leaders, guides, and others whose position in a formation is *40 inches* from a rank are themselves considered as a rank. The unit commander and his staff take their place in front of their unit. They are not considered in measuring the distance between units. The colors and color guard are not considered in measuring the distance between units with which they are posted. The normal distance between ranks

of dismounted troops is *40 inches*. (See fig. 1 ④.) For distance between vehicles, see paragraphs 141 through 143.

j. *Depth* is the space from front to rear of any formation, including the front and rear elements. The depth of a man from his chest to his back is assumed to be *12 inches*.

k. *Base* is the element on which a movement is planned and regulated.

l. *Center* is the middle element of a body of troops.

m. *Front* is the space occupied by an element measured from flank to flank. The front of a man is assumed to be *22 inches* from right shoulder to left shoulder.

n. *Head* is the leading element in a column in order of march or advance.

o. *Alinement* is the dressing of several elements or men on a straight line.

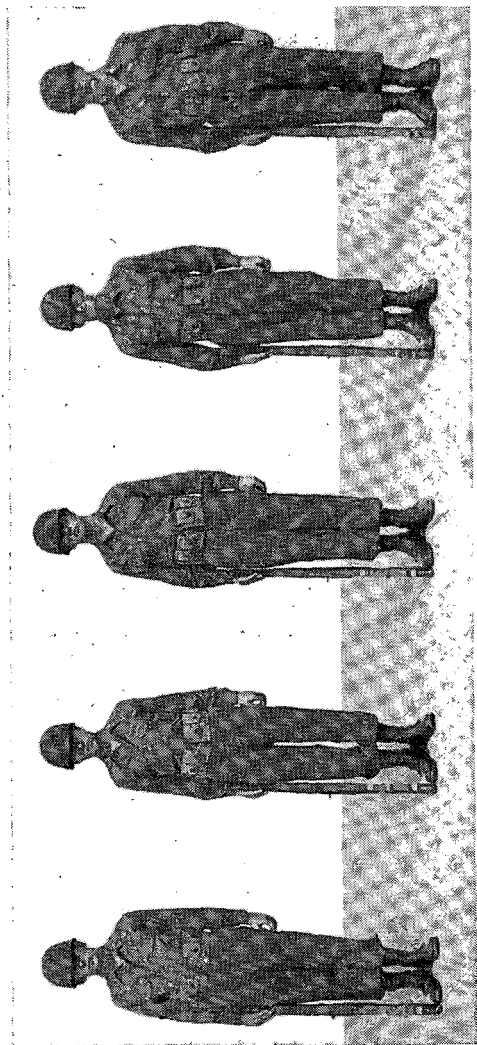
p. *Mass formation* is the formation of a company or larger unit in which the units in column are abreast of each other at close interval and at the prescribed distance.

q. *Guide* is the man placed at the side or front of a formation or unit to regulate the direction and rate of march.

r. *Piece*, as used in this manual, is an individual firearm such as a pistol, rifle, carbine, or automatic rifle.

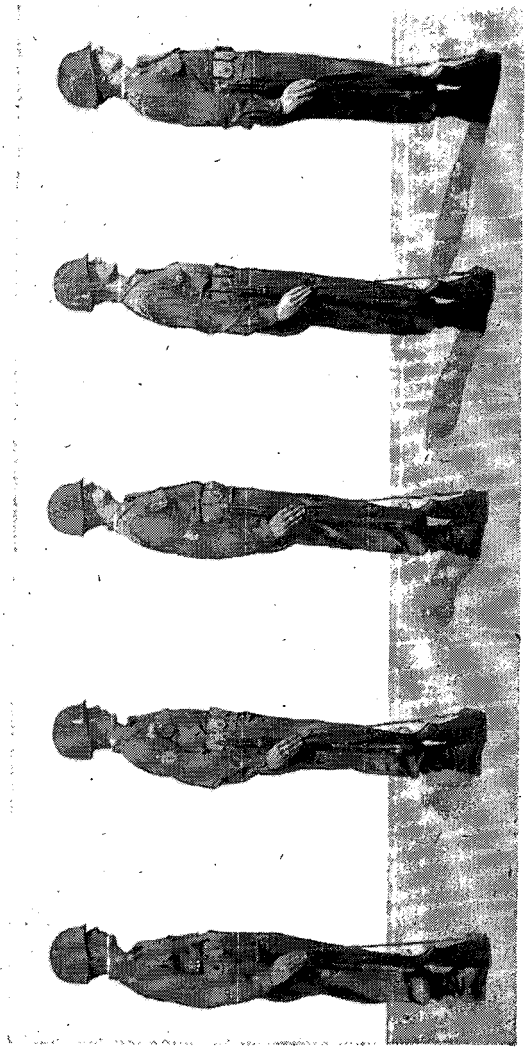
s. *Pace* is a step of *30 inches*. This is the length of a full step in quick time.

t. *Step* is the normal pace in marching. It is the distance measured from heel to heel between the feet of marching men. The half step and back step are 15 inches. The right or left step is *12 inches*.



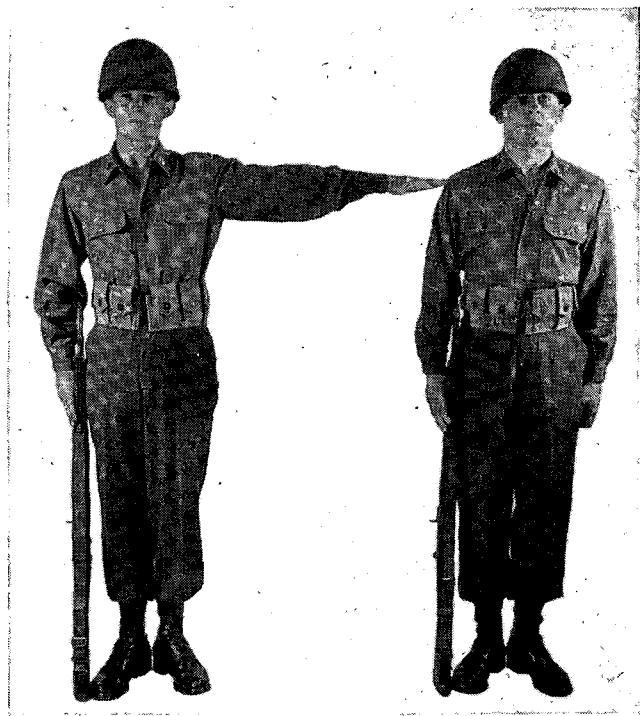
① Rank.

Figure 1. Drill.



② File.

Figure 1.—Continued.



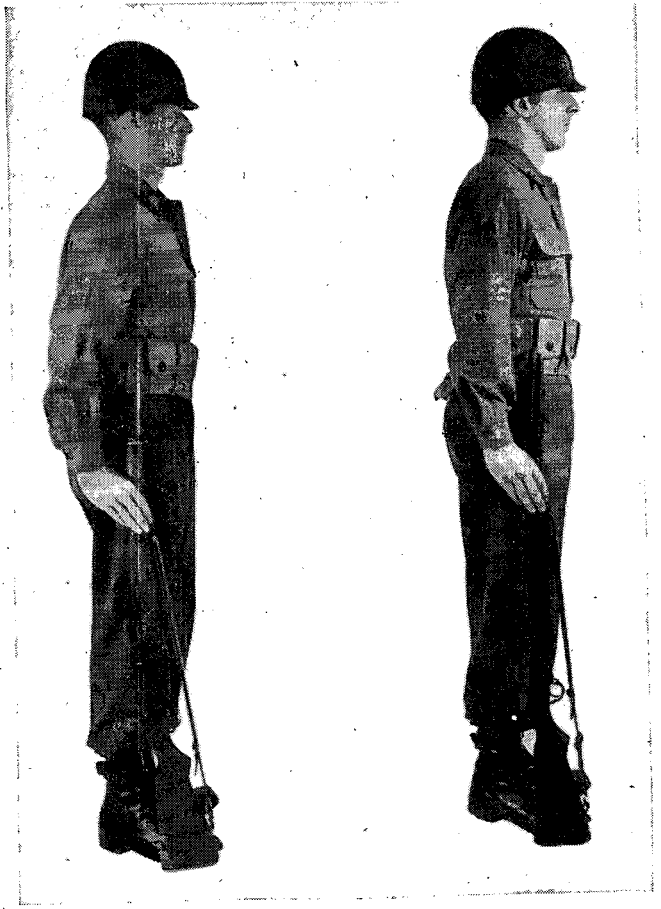
③ Interval.

Figure 1.—Continued.

u. *Cadence* is the uniform step and rhythm in marching—the number of steps you march per minute.

v. *Quick time* is the rate of marching at 120 steps (30 inches in length) per minute. It is the normal cadence for drills and ceremonies.

w. *Double time* is rate of marching at 180 steps (36 inches in length) per minute. It is the preparatory command to march at this rate.



④ Distance.

Figure 1.—Continued.

5. GENERAL RULES FOR DRILL. a. Precision in drill.

Drill periods are frequent and of short duration. Smartness and precision are required in the execution of every detail.

b. Use of the right and left. The explanation of a movement that is executed toward either flank is given in this manual for only one flank. To execute the movement toward the opposite flank, substitute the word "left" for "right" or "right" for "left."

c. Double time. A unit may change its movement to double time from either a halt or marching in quick time. The command, **DOUBLE TIME**, precedes the command of execution. Any movement may be executed in double time unless it is obviously impractical.

d. To revoke a command. To cancel a command that has not been carried out, or to begin again a movement improperly begun from a halt, the command, **AS YOU WERE**, is given. On this command the movement stops and the men resume their former position.

e. Partial changes of direction. To change the direction of a column by 45 degrees to the left or right, the command is **COLUMN HALF RIGHT (LEFT), MARCH**. To execute a slight change of direction, the command **INCLINE TO THE RIGHT (LEFT)** is given. The guide or guiding element moves in the indicated direction, and the rest of the unit follows.

f. Numbering units. For drill purposes, squads and platoons within each company are numbered from right to left when in line and from front to rear when in column.

g. Posts. *Post* means the correct place for an officer or noncommissioned officer to stand. This can be

in front of, behind, or by the side of a unit. When changes of formations involve changes of posts, the new post is taken by the most direct route and as soon as practicable after the command of execution. Officers and noncommissioned officers who have prescribed duties in connection with the movement take their posts when the duties are completed. In executing a movement or facing, and when moving from one post to another, officers and noncommissioned officers maintain a military bearing and move with smartness and precision.

(1) In movements after the first formation, guidon bearers and special units maintain their positions with respect to the flank or the end of the unit to which they were originally posted.

(2) In all formations and movements, a noncommissioned officer commanding an element takes the same post as that prescribed for an officer. When giving commands, making or receiving reports (except squad leaders in ranks), or drilling a unit, a noncommissioned officer armed with a rifle carries it at right shoulder.

(3) When acting as an instructor, the officer or noncommissioned officer goes wherever his presence is needed to correct mistakes and supervise the performance of the men in ranks.

h. Counting cadence. Except at the beginning of basic training, the commander or instructor does not count cadence to acquaint the men with cadence rhythm. When the men get out of step, correct them or halt the unit and then move them off in

step. Counting cadence by the group helps to teach group coordination, cadence, and rhythm. To help a man keep in step, encourage him to keep his head up and watch the head and shoulders of the man in front of him. The commands are: **COUNT CADENCE, COUNT.** The command of execution is given as the left foot strikes the ground. The next time the left foot strikes the ground the group calls the cadence for eight steps in a firm and vigorous manner as follows: **ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR; ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR.** Do not execute this command in a boisterous manner. The instructor holds his counting to a minimum.

6. GENERAL RULES FOR THE GUIDE. **a.** Unless otherwise announced, the guide of an element is always right. The announcement of the guide, when made in connection with a movement, follows the command of execution of the movement.

b. When in column and it is desired to guide left, the command **GUIDE LEFT** is given. At this command the guide and the platoon leader exchange positions by moving right shoulder to right shoulder. When it is desired for the guide to return to his normal position the command **GUIDE RIGHT** is given. The guide and platoon leader return to their normal positions by again passing right shoulder to right shoulder. This movement can be made either at a halt or in the march. The base squad or base file is the one behind the guide. On the command, **GUIDE CENTER**, the center element of the formation regulates the march.

c. When a platoon in line is given the command: **RIGHT, FACE**, the platoon guide executes right face with the platoon. Then he immediately faces to the

right in marching and marches to a position in front of the right squad leader, halts, and executes left face.

d. When a platoon in column is given the command: **COLUMN OF FILES FROM THE LEFT, MARCH**, the guide, on the preparatory command, takes his position in front of the left file so that he is at the head of the column.

e. When a platoon in column is given the command: **COLUMN OF TWOS FROM THE LEFT, MARCH**, the guide, on the preparatory command, takes his position in front of the second file from the left so that he is at the head of the right file of the column.

f. The guide sets the direction and cadence of the march. The leading man in each file is responsible for the interval. The guides of the leading platoon of a company in column set the direction and cadence of march for the company.

g. When a platoon marching in column is given the command: **BY THE LEFT FLANK, MARCH**, the guide executes the movement but does not change his position within the platoon.

h. When a platoon marching in column is given the command: **BY THE RIGHT FLANK, MARCH**, the guide executes the movement but does not change his relative position within the platoon.

i. When a platoon marching in column is given the command: **TO THE REAR, MARCH**, the guide executes the movement and remains in his position within the platoon.

j. Normally, the platoon is marched with the squad leaders and guide at the head of the column. When marching in line, the squad leaders and guide are on the right flank of the platoon.

CHAPTER 3

COMMANDS

Section I. GENERAL

7. COMMANDS. **a.** A drill command is the oral order of a commander. The commander gives all commands to his unit, except in the few cases mentioned in this manual.

b. There are two kinds of commands—

(1) *The preparatory command* is the part of a drill command which states the movement or formation to be carried out. In the commands FORWARD, MARCH, the preparatory command is FORWARD.

(2) *The command of execution* is the second part of a drill command and tells when the movement is to be carried out. In FORWARD, MARCH, the command of execution is MARCH.

c. In certain commands the preparatory command and the command of execution are combined, for example: FALL IN, AT EASE, and REST.

d. In this manual the preparatory command is shown by SMALL CAPITALS, and the command of execution by LARGE CAPITALS.

e. Generally, when giving commands to his troops, the commander faces them. When a platoon is part of a larger drill unit or is in ceremonies, the platoon leader turns his head toward the platoon to give his commands. He does not face about.

f. When all platoons of the company are to execute the movement together, as in company mass forma-

tions, the platoon leaders do not repeat the preparatory command. However, a platoon leader repeats the preparatory commands that require immediate movement of his platoon. He gives the new command or warns his platoon of the movement by the appropriate command. His men execute the movement, when it applies to their platoon, at the command of execution, such as **MARCH**, given by the company commander. The platoon leader does not repeat the company commander's order to fall out, to stack arms, or to execute movements of the manual of arms.

g. When the company commander's preparatory command is **COMPANY**, the platoon leader's preparatory command is **PLATOON**.

h. When platoons of the company are to execute a movement in order, such as a column movement, the platoon leader of the first platoon repeats the company commander's preparatory command. The leaders of the other platoons give a warning or caution order such as **CONTINUE THE MARCH**. Each platoon executes the movement at the same point and in the same manner as the first platoon. This is done on the platoon leader's command.

i. In giving commands or cautions, platoon leaders may add the number of their platoon to the company as **FIRST PLATOON**, **HALT**, or **SECOND PLATOON**, **FORWARD**, **MARCH**. Whenever commands are given to a company in which one platoon stands fast or continues the march, the platoon leader commands: **STAND FAST**, or cautions, **CONTINUE THE MARCH**.

j. For a change in direction, the preparatory command and the command of execution are given as

the foot corresponding to the direction of the turn strikes the ground.

k. For the purpose of instruction all movements may be given by the number. By this method the whole movement is divided into motions and executed in detail. To execute the movement in detail, the instructor commands **BY THE NUMBERS**. The other motions are then executed in detail, one motion for each count. When drill is given by the numbers, the first motion is completed on the command of execution. The other motions, depending on the number, are executed in sequence at the commands, **READY TWO, READY THREE, READY FOUR**. The command **WITHOUT THE NUMBERS** is given to resume the normal method of drilling.

Section II. THE COMMAND VOICE

8. GENERAL. The precision with which a command is executed is limited by the voice in which it is given. A correctly delivered command is loud and distinct enough to be understood clearly by everyone in the unit. It is given in a tone, cadence, and snap that demands willing, correct, and immediate response. A voice with the right qualities of loudness, distinctness, inflection, cadence, and snap enables a commander to obtain effective results with the least effort and strain.

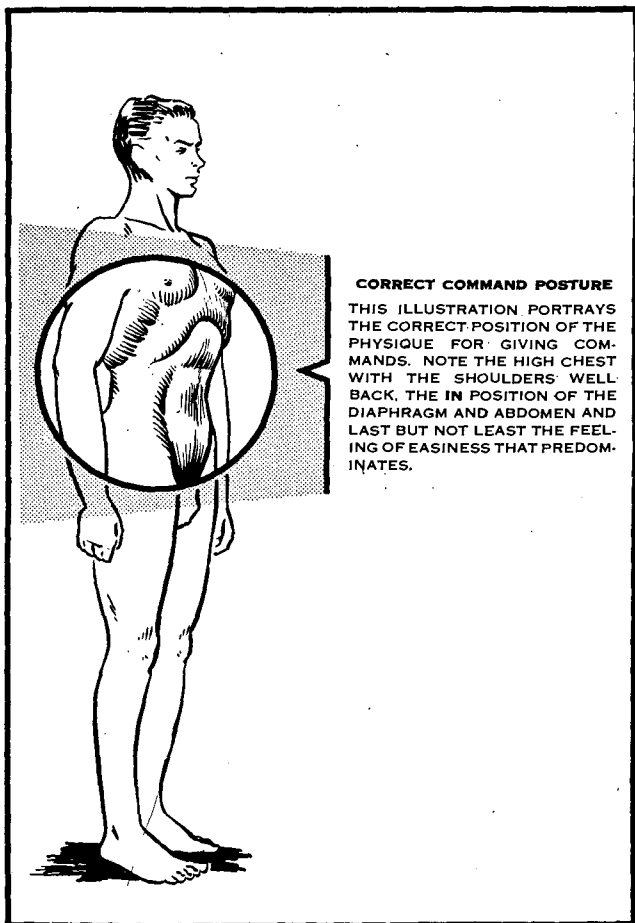
9. VOICE CONTROL. a. The *loudness* of a command is adjusted to the number of men in the unit. Normally, the commander places himself in the front and center of his unit and speaks facing his unit so that his voice reaches all the men.

b. *Volume* is necessary, but excessive exertion is unnecessary and harmful. A typical result of "trying too hard" is the almost unconscious tightening of the neck muscles to force out sound. This will produce strain, hoarseness, sore throat, and, worst of all, indistinct and jumbled sounds instead of clear commands. Ease is achieved through good posture, proper breathing, and correct adjustment of throat and mouth muscles.

c. The best posture for giving commands is at the position of attention (see fig. 2① through ⑦). Soldiers in formation notice the posture of their leader. If his posture is unmilitary (relaxed, slouched), stiff or uneasy, that of his men will be similar. Good military bearing is a requisite to good leadership.

d. The most important muscle used in breathing is the *diaphragm*, the large muscle that separates the chest cavity from the abdominal cavity. The diaphragm automatically controls normal breathing and is used to control the breath in giving commands.

e. *Deep breathing exercises* develop the diaphragm and refresh the entire body. The following exercise will develop breathing for giving commands. Take a deep breath; hold the air in the lungs; open your mouth; relax the throat muscles; and say "huh" and "ha" as shortly as possible. Make the sounds entirely by expelling short puffs of air from the lungs. Use only the diaphragm and the muscles around the waist. When this is done, a distinct movement of the abdominal muscles can be felt. Practice this exercise; increase the effort and volume until it is a natural function. An excellent exercise for developing and strengthening the muscular walls

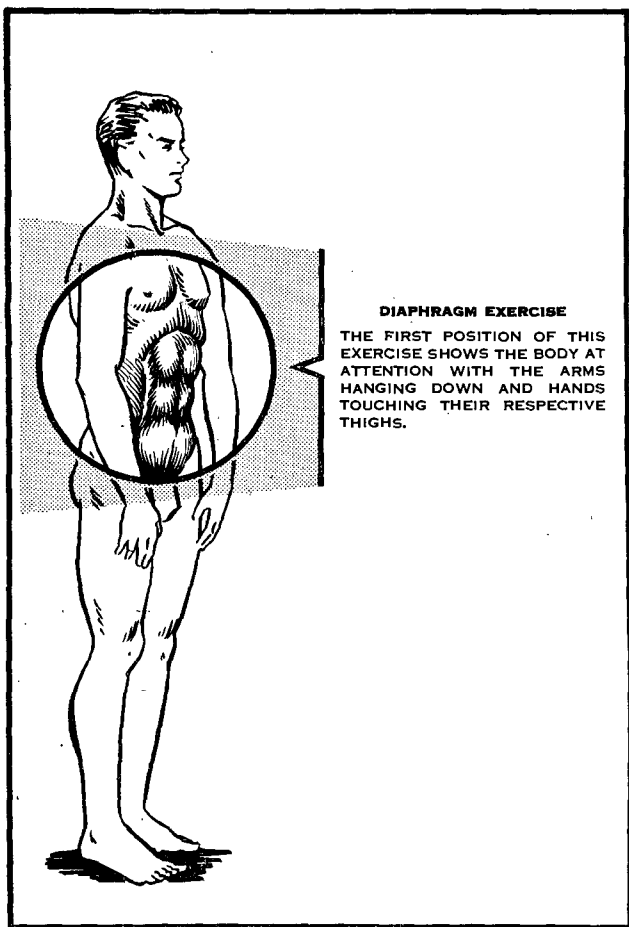


CORRECT COMMAND POSTURE

THIS ILLUSTRATION PORTRAYS THE CORRECT POSITION OF THE PHYSIQUE FOR GIVING COMMANDS. NOTE THE HIGH CHEST WITH THE SHOULDERS WELL BACK, THE IN POSITION OF THE DIAPHRAGM AND ABDOMEN AND LAST BUT NOT LEAST THE FEELING OF EASINESS THAT PREDOMINATES.

①

Figure 2. Correct posture for giving commands.

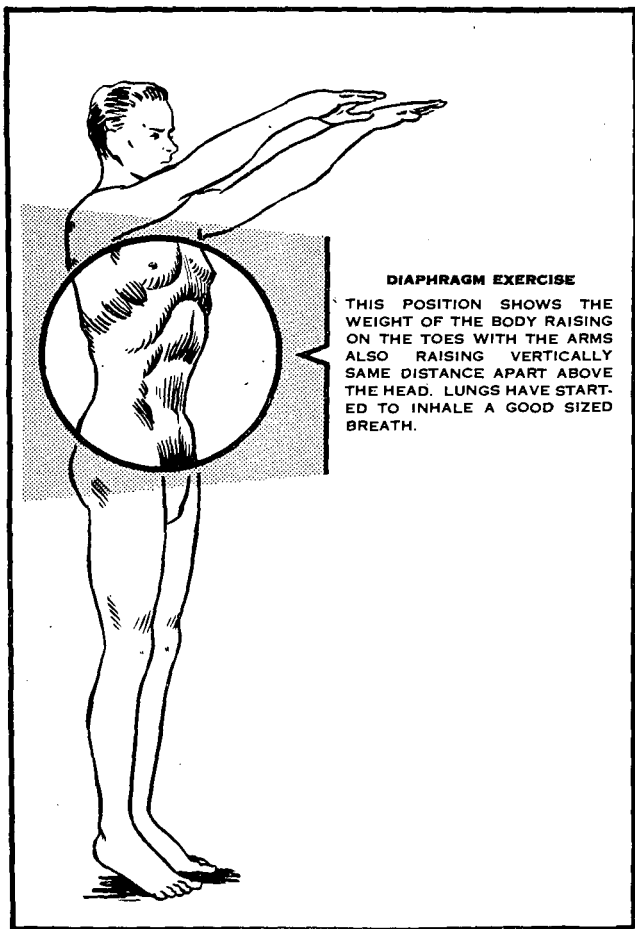


DIAPHRAGM EXERCISE

THE FIRST POSITION OF THIS EXERCISE SHOWS THE BODY AT ATTENTION WITH THE ARMS HANGING DOWN AND HANDS TOUCHING THEIR RESPECTIVE THIGHS.

②

Figure 2.—Continued.

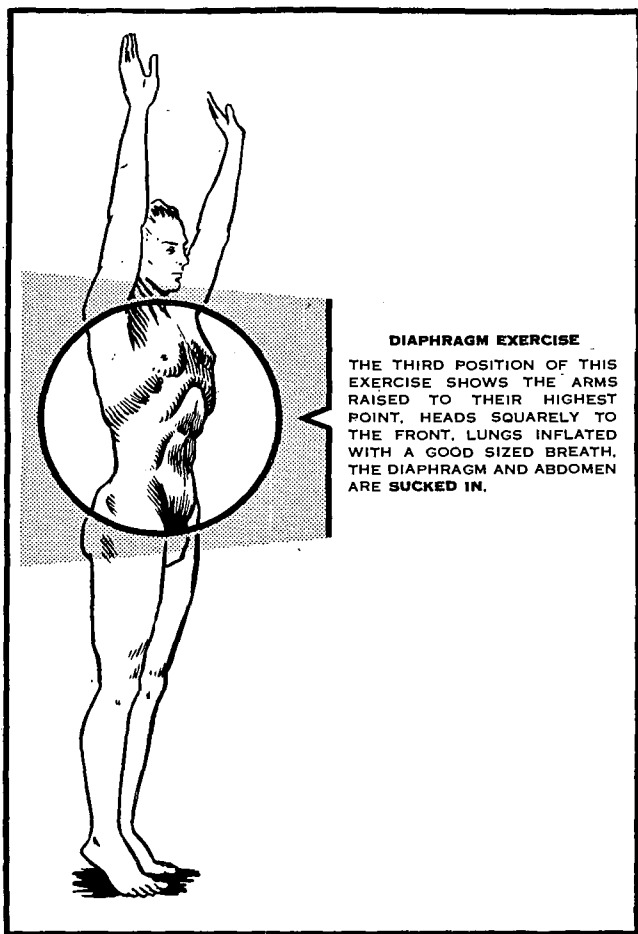


DIAPHRAGM EXERCISE

THIS POSITION SHOWS THE WEIGHT OF THE BODY RAISING ON THE TOES WITH THE ARMS ALSO RAISING VERTICALLY SAME DISTANCE APART ABOVE THE HEAD. LUNGS HAVE STARTED TO INHALE A GOOD SIZED BREATH.

③

Figure 2.—Continued.

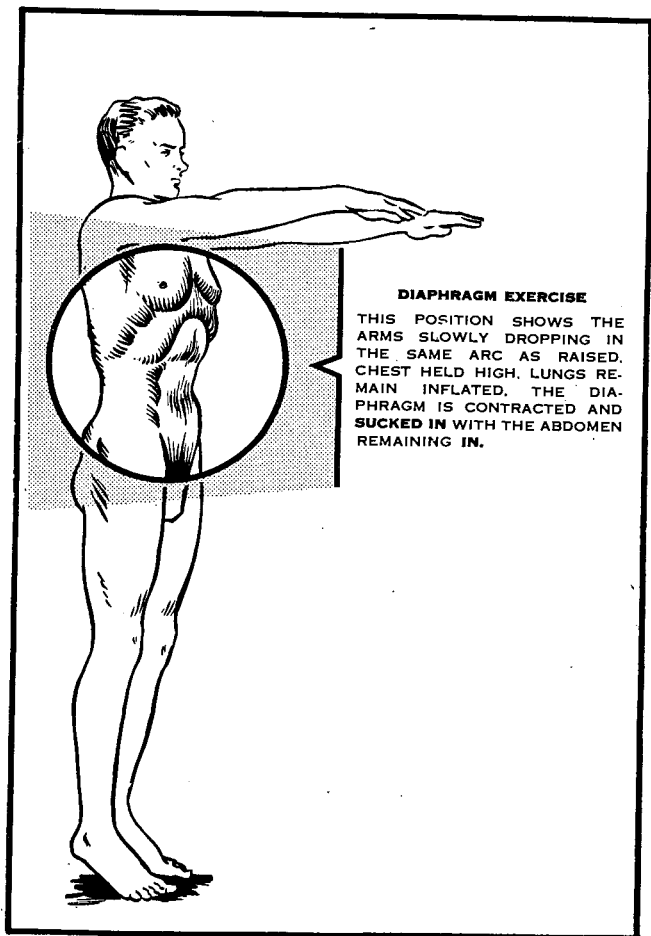


DIAPHRAGM EXERCISE

THE THIRD POSITION OF THIS EXERCISE SHOWS THE ARMS RAISED TO THEIR HIGHEST POINT, HEADS SQUARELY TO THE FRONT, LUNGS INFLATED WITH A GOOD SIZED BREATH, THE DIAPHRAGM AND ABDOMEN ARE **SUCKED IN**.

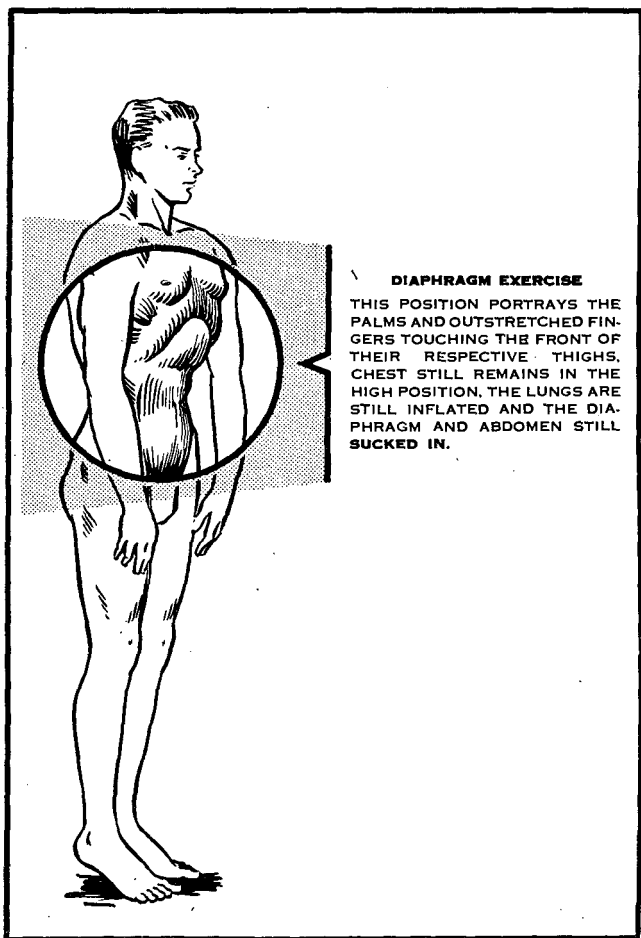
④

Figure 2.—Continued.



⑤

Figure 2.—Continued.

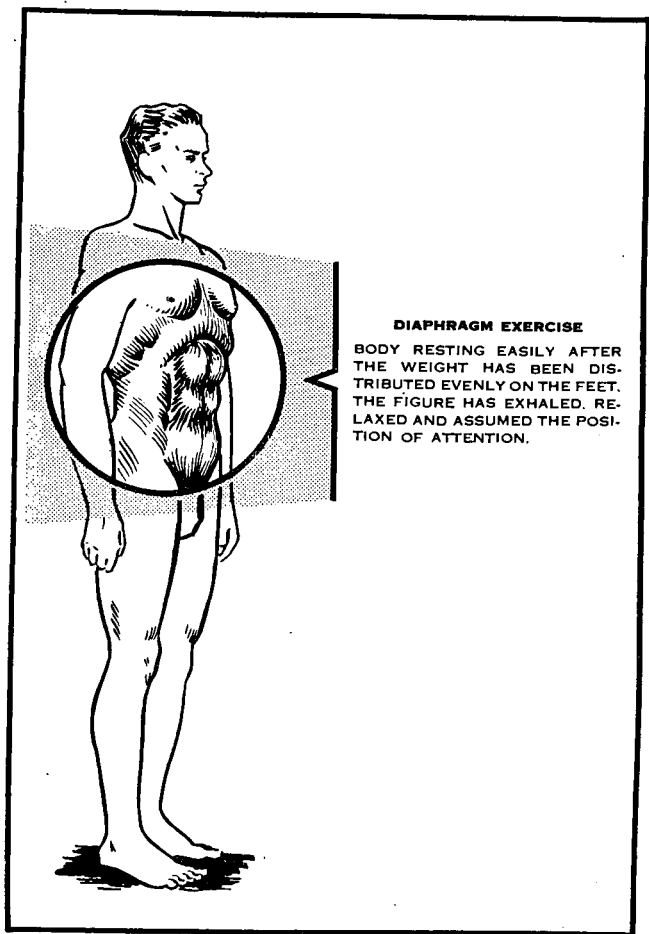


DIAPHRAGM EXERCISE

THIS POSITION PORTRAYS THE PALMS AND OUTSTRETCHED FINGERS TOUCHING THE FRONT OF THEIR RESPECTIVE THIGHS. CHEST STILL REMAINS IN THE HIGH POSITION. THE LUNGS ARE STILL INFLATED AND THE DIA-PHRAGM AND ABDOMEN STILL SUCKED IN.

⑥

Figure 2.—Continued.



⑦

Figure 2.—Continued.

of the diaphragm is illustrated in figure 2 ① through ⑦.

f. The cavities of the throat, mouth, and nose act as amplifiers and help to give *fullness (resonance) and projection to the voice.*

- (1) To obtain resonance keep your throat relaxed and open, loosen your lower jaw and lips so that your mouth is enlarged, and prolong the vowel sounds.
- (2) Projection enables us to throw the voice to whatever distance and in whichever direction we wish without undue strain. In order to project the command, focus your voice on the man farthest from you and speak to him. Practice yawning to get the feel of the open mouth and throat. Pronounce aloud the vowels and practice saying "Oh" and "Ah". Practice counting in a full, firm voice. Practice giving commands at a uniform cadence, but prolong the syllables. Stand erect, breathe properly, relax your throat, open your mouth, and project your voice.

g. *Tones* in commands determine whether the sound is bright, dark, muffled, or thin. The correct sound is produced by a combination of head and chest tones. A head tone, being bright, thin, and narrow, does not lend itself to projection; whereas, a chest tone, being dull, foggy, and thick, is projected easily but lacks brilliance. The most desirable tone quality should be about 60 percent chest tone and 40 percent head tone.

10. DISTINCTNESS. a. Distinctness depends on the correct use of the tongue, lips, and teeth, which are

used to form the separate sounds of a word and to group the sounds to form syllables. Distinct commands are effective. Indistinct commands cause confusion. All commands can be pronounced correctly without loss of effect. Place emphasis on correct enunciation (distinctness). To enunciate clearly make full use of your lips, tongue, and lower jaw.

b. To develop the ability to give clear, distinct commands, practice the following exercises:

- (1) Practice giving commands slowly and distinctly, prolonging the syllables.
- (2) Count the cadence ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR; ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR; then give a command like BY THE RIGHT FLANK, MARCH, without interrupting the cadence:

ONE	TWO	THREE
BY THE RIGHT FLANK		MARCH

Pronounce each word separately and distinctly.

11. INFLECTION. Inflection is the rise and fall of the voice. It is necessary to avoid monotony and to gain emphasis.

a. The *preparatory command* is the command which indicates the movement. Each preparatory command should be pronounced with a rising inflection near or at the end of its completion, usually the last syllable. The most desirable pitch of the voice when beginning a preparatory command is near the level of the natural speaking voice. A common fault with drill leaders is to start the preparatory command so high that, after employing a rising inflection, the passage to a higher pitch for the command

of execution is impossible without undue strain. A good rule to remember when beginning a command is to start near the natural pitch of the voice. In other words, do not try to develop a low voice if the natural pitch is high, and vice versa.

b. The *command of execution* is the command which indicates when a movement is to be executed. It is given in a tone sharper and in a pitch slightly higher than that of the last syllable of the preparatory command. It must be transmitted with plenty of snap. The best experience is to practice with the command used in drill starting with the simple commands like PLATOON, HALT. Figure 3① through ②④ portray graphically how commands should sound and how they should be given.

(1) PLATOON (2) ATTENTION

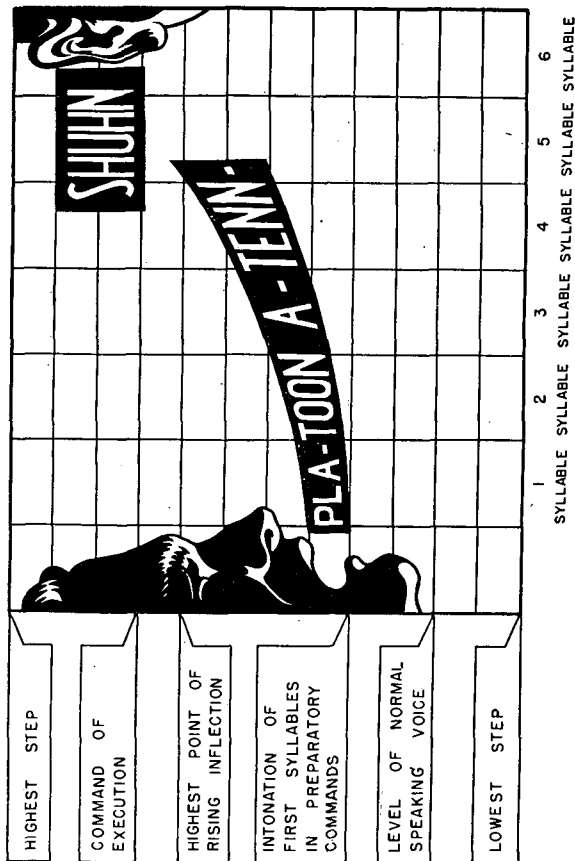


Figure 3. Inflection of the voice for commands.

(1) PORT (2) ARMS

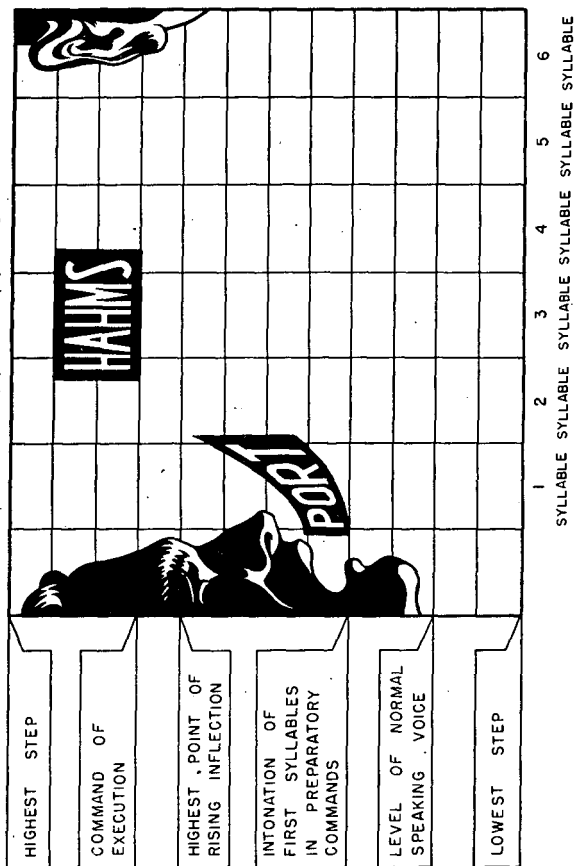
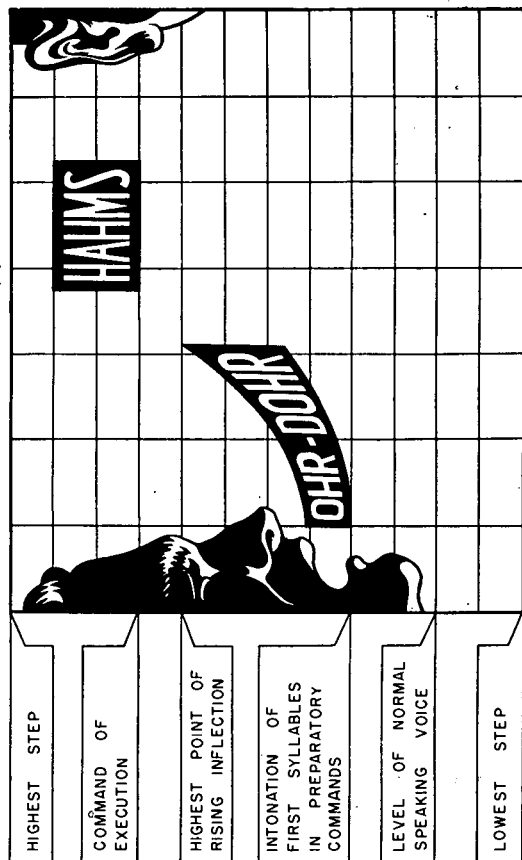


Figure 3.—Continued.

(1) ORDER (2) ARMS



SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE
 ③

Figure 3.—Continued.

(1) DRESS RIGHT (2) DRESS

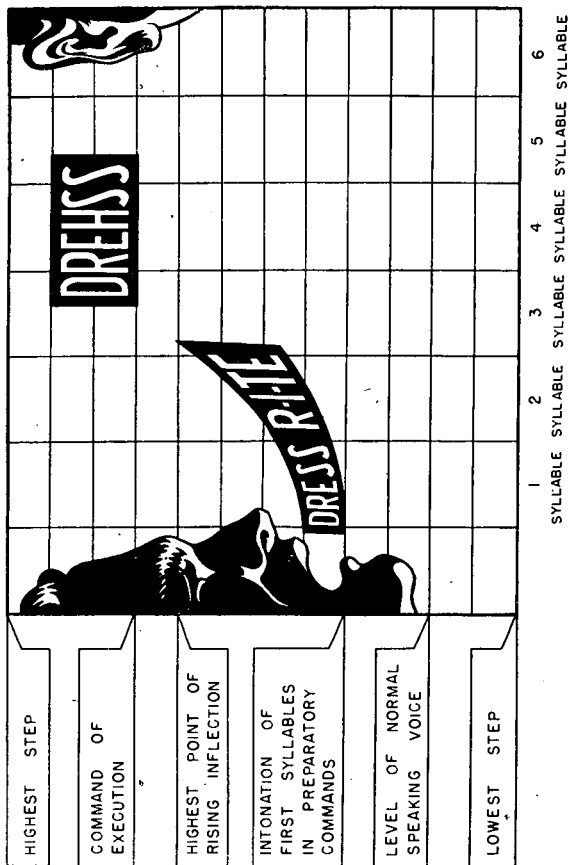
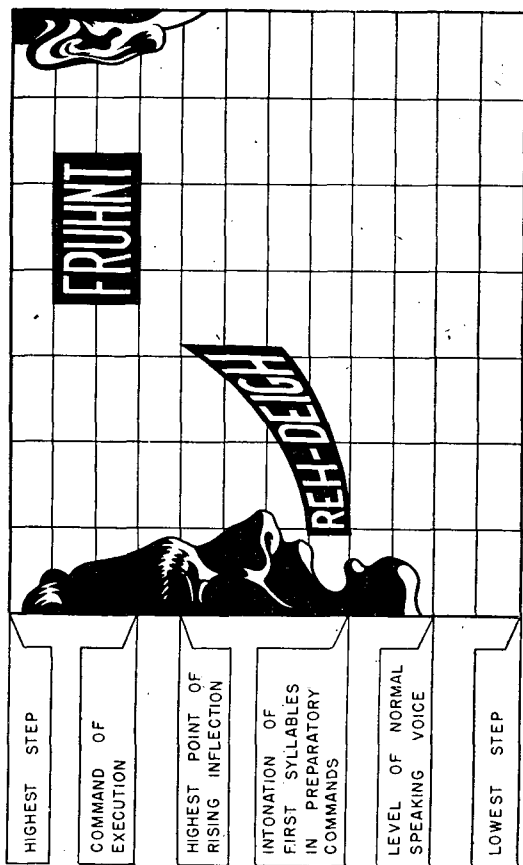


Figure 3.—Continued.

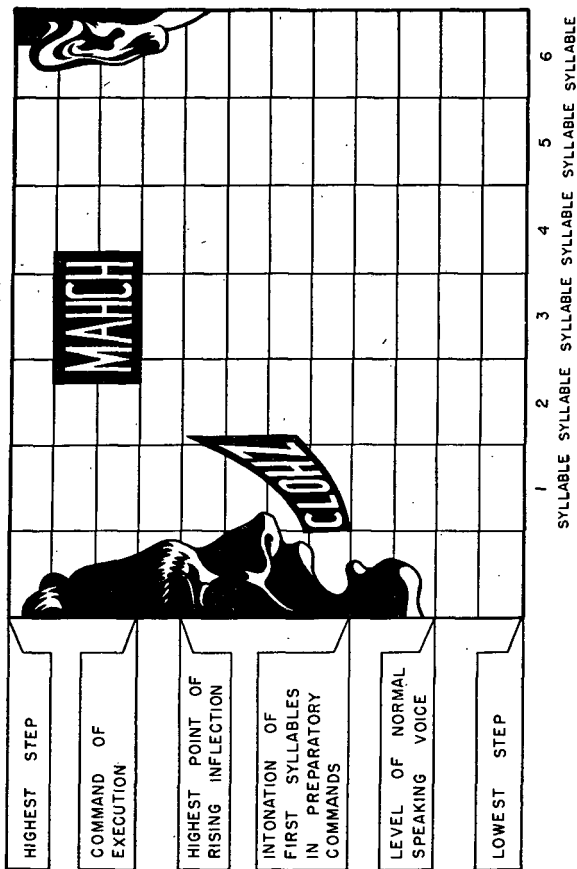
(1) READY (2) FRONT



1 2 3 4 5 6
 SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE
 (5)

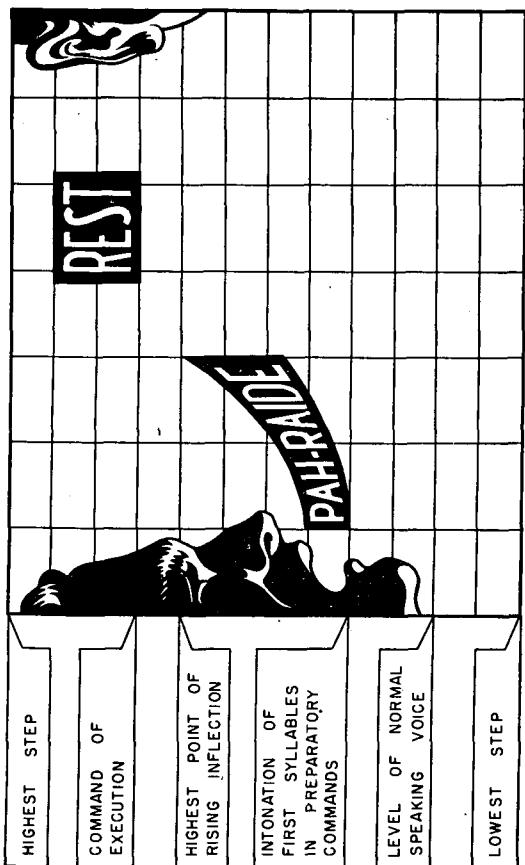
Figure 3.—Continued.

(1) CLOSE (2) MARCH



(6)
Figure 3.—Continued.

(1) PARADE (2) REST

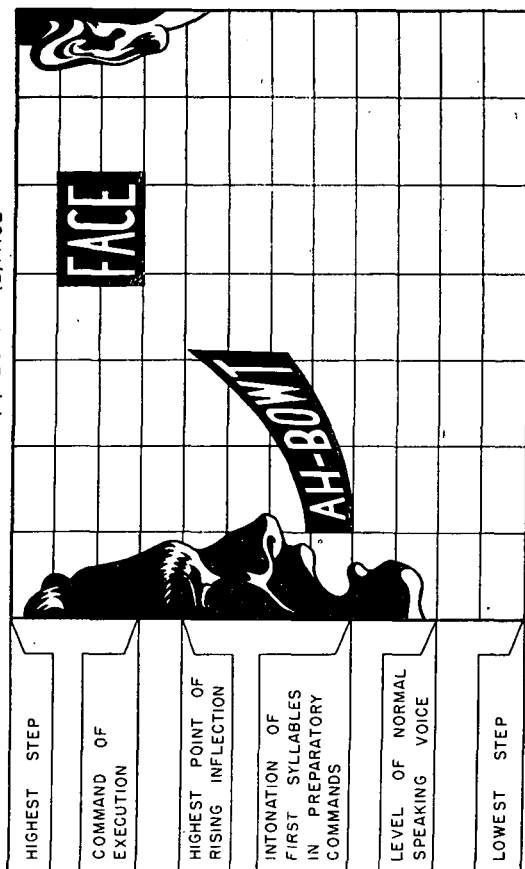


SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE

⑦

Figure 3.—Continued.

(1) ABOUT (2) FACE

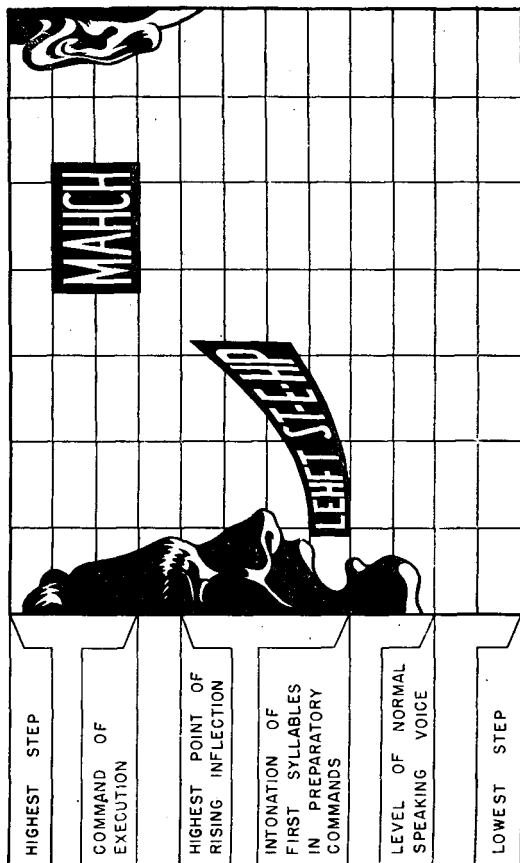


1 2 3 4 5 6
 SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE

⑧

Figure 3.—Continued.

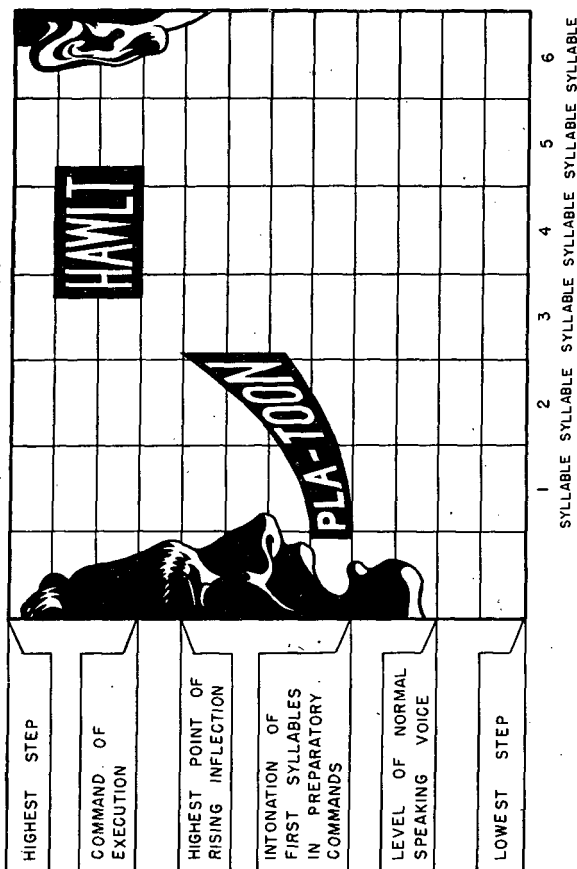
(1) LEFT STEP (2) MARCH



SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE

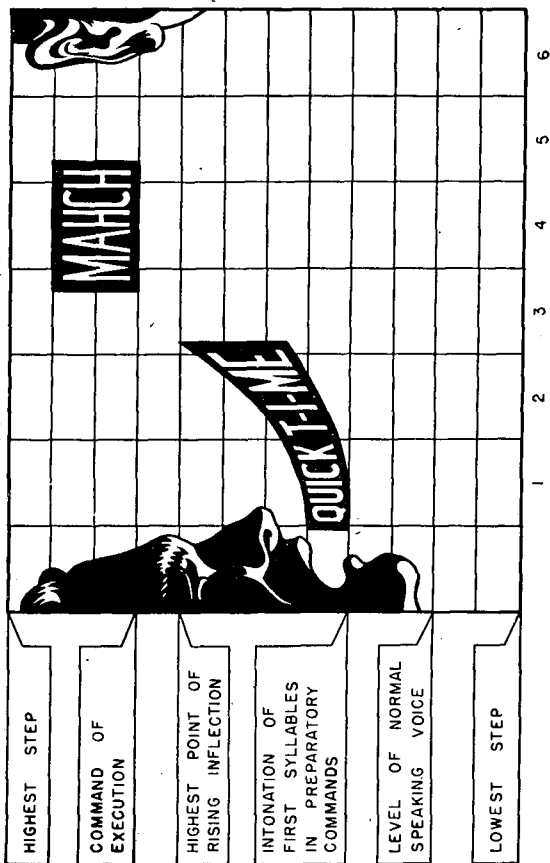
Figure 3.—Continued.

(1) PLATOON (2) HALT



⑩
Figure 3.—Continued.

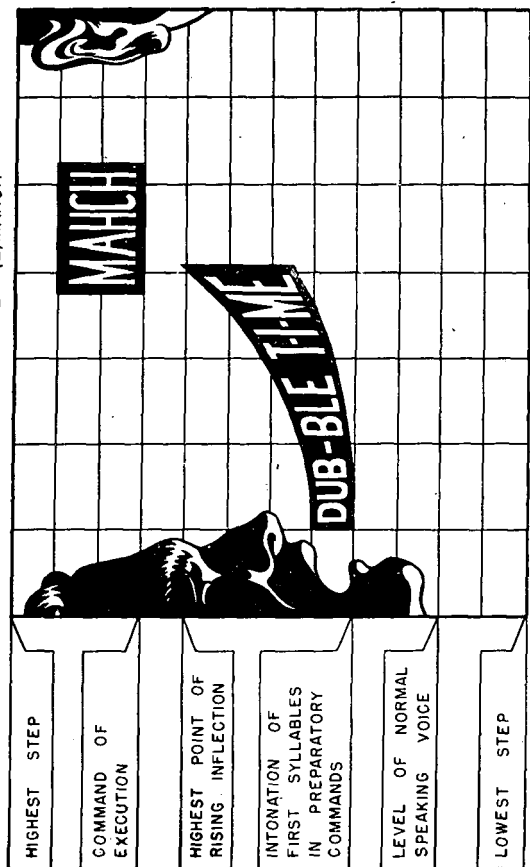
(1) QUICK TIME (2) MARCH



SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE

Figure 3.—Continued.

(1) DOUBLE TIME (2) MARCH

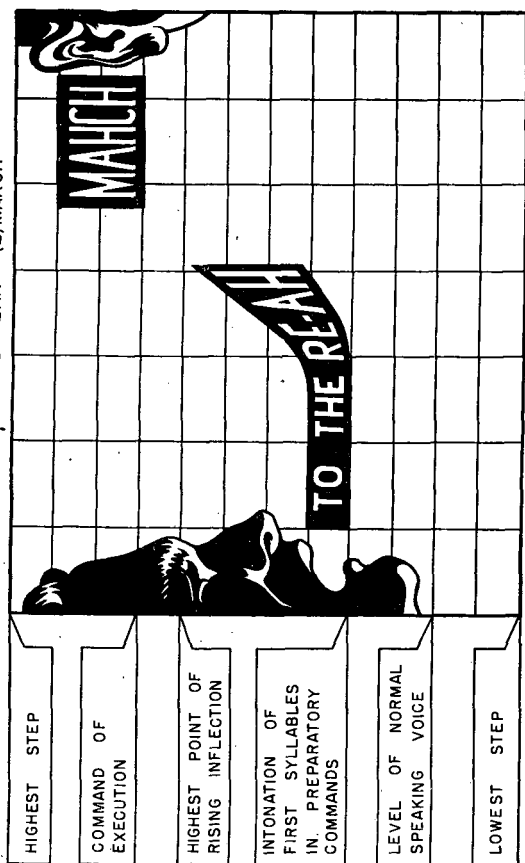


1 2 3 4 5 6
 SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE

(12)

Figure 3.—Continued.

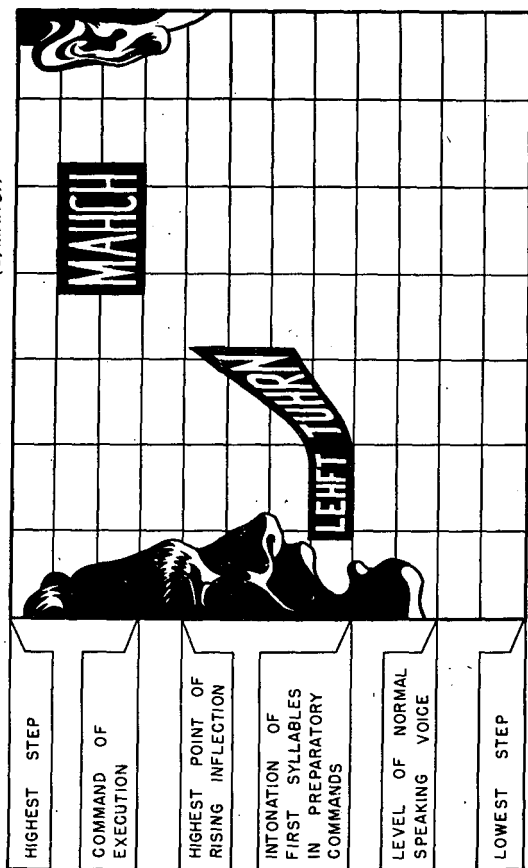
(1) TO THE REAR (2) MARCH



SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE

Figure 3.—Continued.

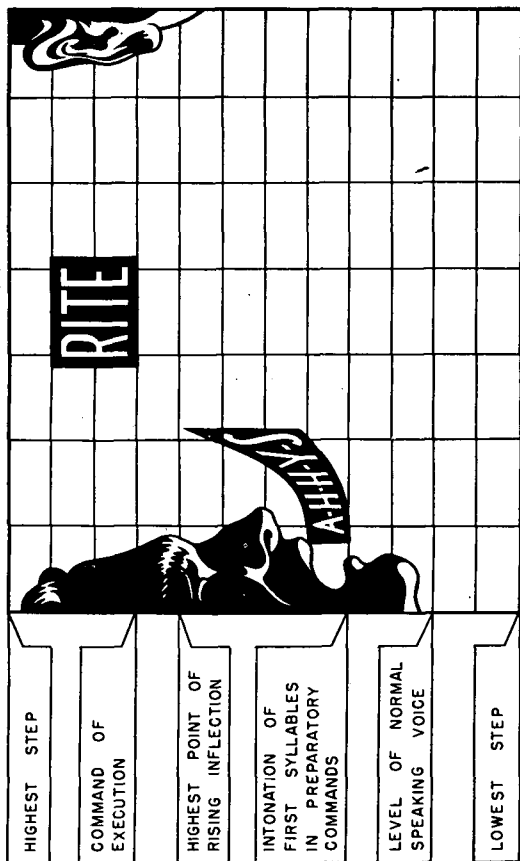
(1) LEFT TURN (2) MARCH



1 2 3 4 5 6
 SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE

(13)
 Figure 3.—Continued.

(1) EYES (2) RIGHT



1 2 3 4 5 6
SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE

(15)

Figure 3.—Continued.

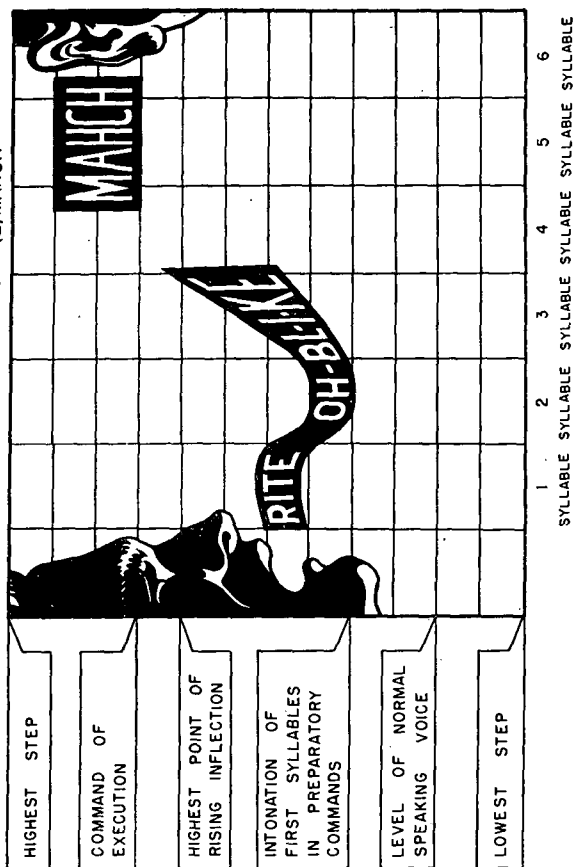
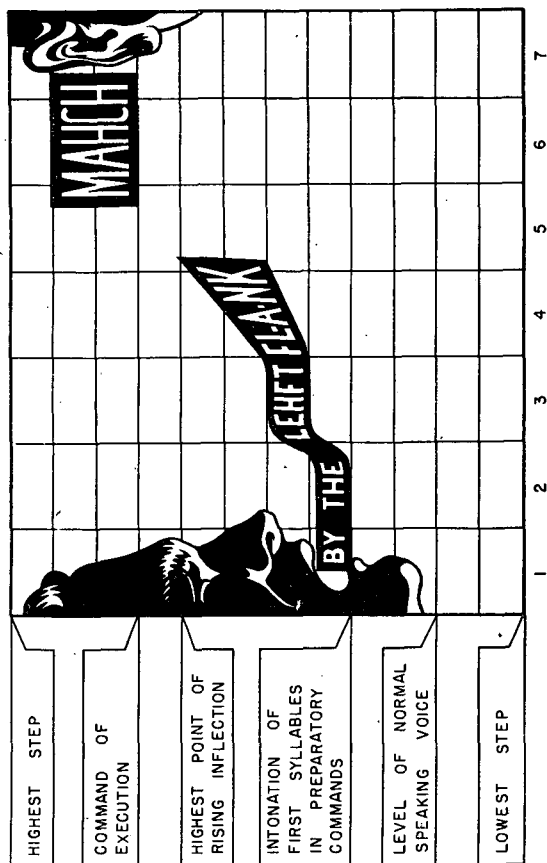


Figure 3—Continued.

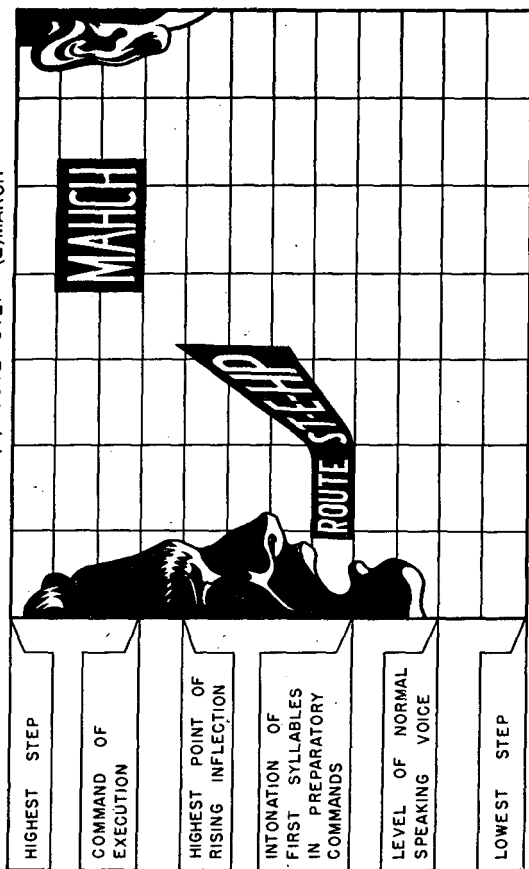
(1) BY THE LEFT FLANK, (2) MARCH



SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE

Figure 3.—Continued.

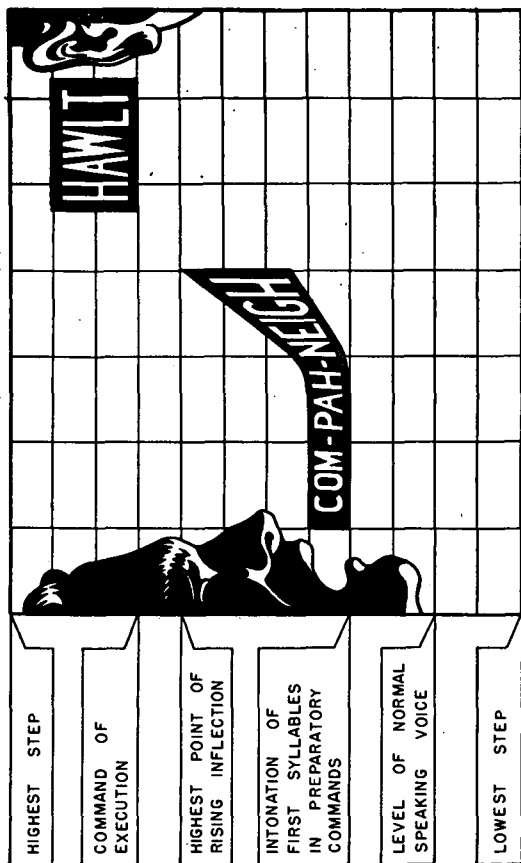
(1) ROUTE STEP (2) MARCH



SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE

Figure 3.—Continued.

(1) COMPANY (2) HALT



SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE

(19)

Figure 3.—Continued.

(1) SQUAD (2) HALT

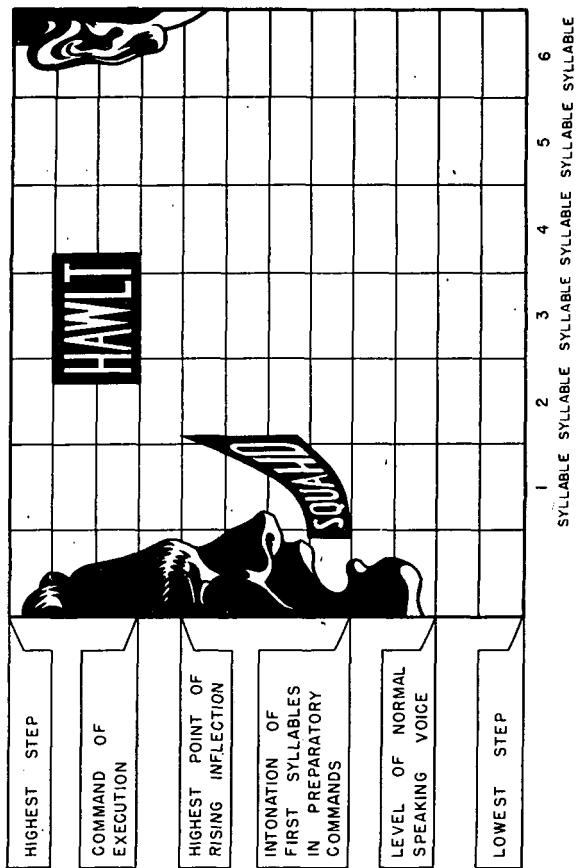
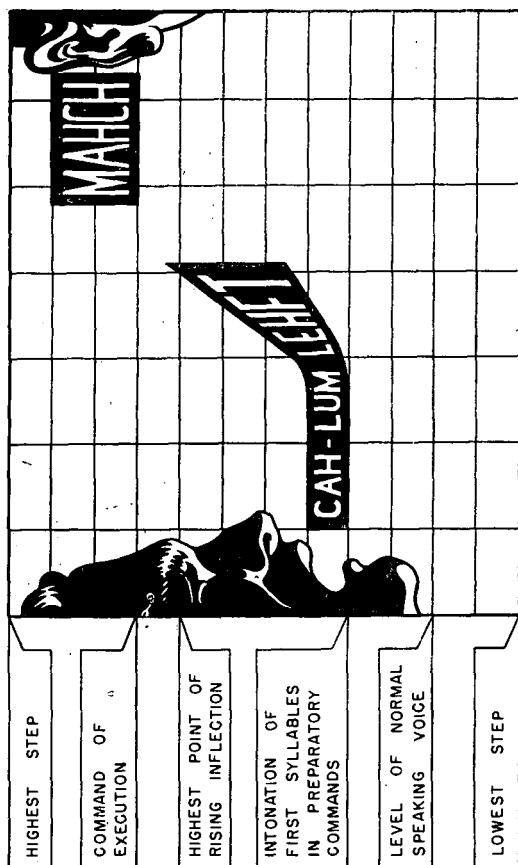


Figure 3.—Continued.

(1) COLUMN LEFT (2) MARCH



1 2 3 4 5 6
SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE

(21)
Figure 3.—Continued.

(1) BATTALION (2) HALT

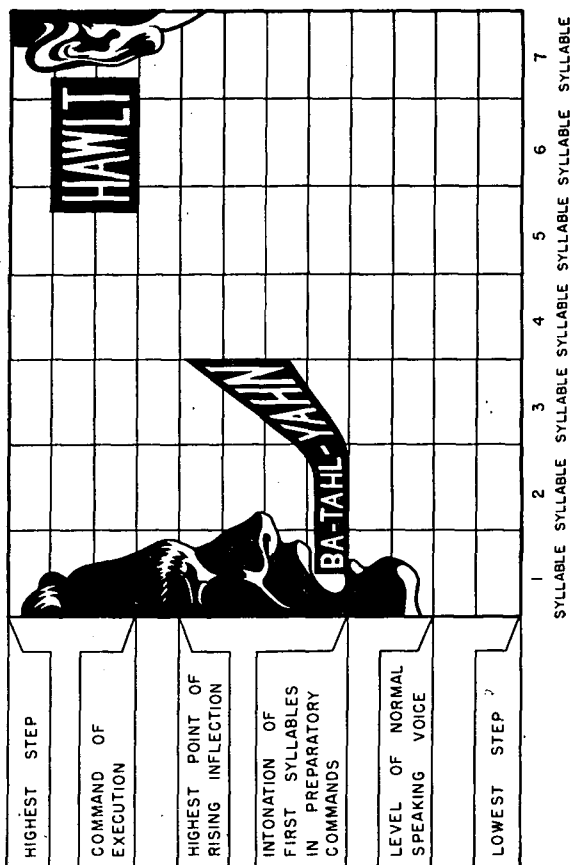
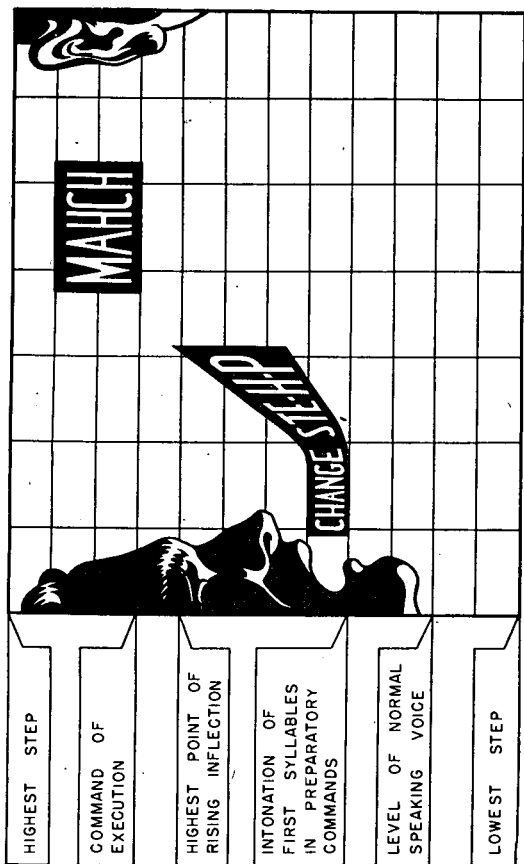


Figure 3.—Continued.

(1) CHANGE STEP (2) MARCH



SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE SYLLABLE

Figure 3.—Continued.

(1) INSPECTION (2) ARMS

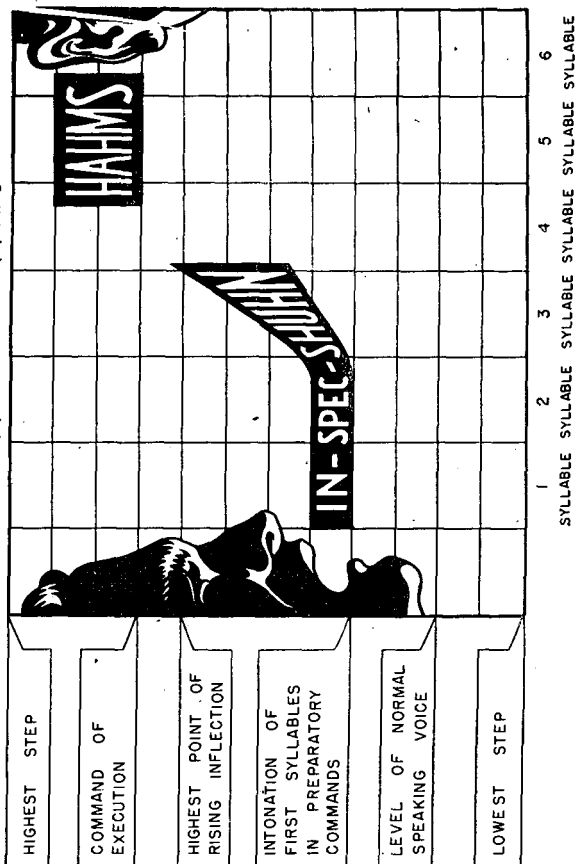


Figure 3.—Continued.

12. CADENCE. *a.* *Cadence in commands* means a uniform and rhythmic flow of language. The interval between commands always is of uniform length for any given unit. This is necessary so that everybody in the unit will understand the preparatory command and will know when to expect the command of execution. For the squad or platoon, the best interval of time is that which allows the taking of one step between the preparatory command and the command of execution. For example—

ONE

TWO

THREE

FORWARD

MARCH

For a company or larger unit, the interval must be long enough to allow the other leaders time to give their preparatory commands or to give the new command for their particular units. To develop cadence, practice giving commands to actual units or to a group of men representing a unit.

b. *Cadence in marching* means measuring the rhythm of march. The correct cadence for marching at quick time is one hundred twenty steps per minute; at double time, one hundred eighty steps. The purpose of cadence is to provide a unit with exact timing so that it can perform all its movements smartly and accurately.

13. SNAP. *a.* Snap is that extra quality in a command that demands immediate response. It expresses confidence, alertness, and decisiveness—complete control of one's self and the situation. To achieve this quality, be sure of your knowledge of commands and the ability to voice them effectively.

b. The snap in giving commands is achieved by

standing erect, effortless breathing, clear speaking with a rising inflection, and using correct cadence. They are all summed up in the command of execution, which gives the signal for the movement to begin. Loud but not hoarse, crisply clear, and pitched relatively high, the command of execution is snapped out at the expected instant with the same effect as the starter's "GO".

Section III. MASS COMMANDS

14. PURPOSE. **a.** Mass commands help to develop confidence, self-reliance, and enthusiasm. They make you think for yourself. You learn to give the commands and to execute correctly the movements you have ordered.

b. The instructor describes the movement and gives you the instructions for executing the movement. He then tells you to give the command for the movement. Then you give the command as if you alone were giving it to the entire unit. The volume of the combined voices encourages you to exert yourself in doing the movements with snap and precision. You then execute the command of execution you have just given. Mass commands in drill usually are confined to simple movements with short preparatory commands and commands of execution that are executed simultaneously by all elements of the unit. Movements that require lower unit leaders or instructors to repeat the preparatory command are not applicable to mass commands.

c. When the instructor desires to conduct drill by mass command he cautions: **AT YOUR COMMAND.** The drill is conducted as follows:

(1) Instructor: CALL THE PLATOON TO ATTENTION. COMMAND.

Mass: PLATOON, ATTENTION.

(2) Instructor: FACE THE PLATOON TO THE RIGHT, COMMAND.

Mass: RIGHT, FACE.

(3) Instructor: HAVE THE PLATOON STAND AT PARADE REST, COMMAND.

Mass: PARADE, REST.

(4) Instructor: HALT THE PLATOON, COMMAND.

Mass: PLATOON, HALT.

(5) Instructor: MARCH THE PLATOON FORWARD, COMMAND.

Mass: FORWARD, MARCH.

d. When the instructor desires to end mass commands, he cautions: AT MY COMMAND.

CHAPTER 4

SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER WITHOUT ARMS

Section I. POSITIONS

15. POSITION OF ATTENTION. **a.** In coming to attention, bring your heels together smartly on the same line. Hold them as near each other as the conformation of your body permits. (See fig. 4① and ②.)

b. Turn your feet out equally, forming an angle of 45° .

c. Keep your knees straight without stiffness.

d. Hold your hips level, your body erect, your chest lifted and arched, your shoulders square and even.

e. Let your arms hang straight down without stiffness, thumbs along the seams of your trousers. Hold the backs of your hands out, with the fingers held naturally so that the thumbs rest along the first joint of the forefingers.

f. Keep your head erect and squarely to the front, your chin drawn in so that the axis of your head and neck is vertical. Look straight to the front.

g. Rest the weight of your body equally on the heels and the balls of your feet.



①

Figure 4. Position of the soldier at attention.



②

Figure 4.—Continued.

16. RESTS. a. All rests are executed from the halt. They are—PARADE, REST, AT EASE, REST, and FALL OUT.

b. At the command REST, of PARADE, REST, move your left foot smartly 12 inches to the left of the right foot. Keep your legs straight so that the weight of your body rests equally on both feet. At the same time, with your arms hanging naturally, clasp your hands behind your back, just below the belt line, palms flattened to the rear, thumb and fingers of your left hand clasping the right hand without stiffness. Remain silent and do not move. This command is executed from the position of attention only. (See fig. 5① and ②.)

c. At the command AT EASE, keep your right foot in place. Silence is required, but you may move.

d. At the command REST, one foot is kept in place. You may talk or move.

e. At the command FALL OUT, you can leave the ranks but you are required to remain in the immediate area. You resume your former place at attention in ranks at the command FALL IN.

f. Being at any of the rests except FALL OUT, to resume the position of attention, the commands are—SQUAD, ATTENTION. At the command SQUAD take the position of parade rest; at the command ATTENTION, take the position of attention.



①

Figure 5. Parade rest.



②

Figure 5.—Continued.

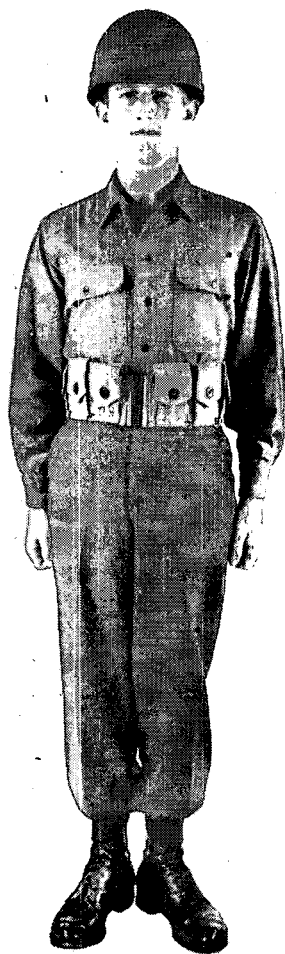
17. EYES RIGHT OR LEFT. The commands are—**EYES RIGHT (LEFT)**; **READY, FRONT**. At the command **RIGHT**, turn your head and eyes smartly to the right. At the command **FRONT**, turn your head and eyes smartly to the front.

18. FACINGS. a. General. All facings are executed from the halt and in the cadence of quick time.

b. Face to the flank. The commands are—**RIGHT, FACE**. At the command **FACE**, which is the count of one in this movement, slightly raise your left heel and right toe; face to the right turning on the right heel, assisted by a slight pressure on the ball of your left foot. Hold your left leg straight without stiffness. At your count of two in this movement, place the left foot smartly beside the right. (See fig. 6①, ②, ③.) You execute **LEFT, FACE**, by turning on your left heel and the ball of your right foot in the same manner.

c. Face to the rear. The commands are—**ABOUT, FACE**. At the command **FACE**, which is the count of one in this movement, move the toe of your right foot to a position touching the ground a half-foot length to the rear of and slightly to the left of the left heel. Do not change the position of your left foot. Rest the weight of your body on the heel of the left foot. Keep your right leg straight without stiffness. (*Two*) Face to the rear, turning to the right on your left heel and the ball of your right foot; place the right heel beside the left. (See fig. 7①, ②, and ③.) In facing about, hold your arms in the normal position of attention; do not swing your arms.

19. HAND SALUTE. a. The commands are—**HAND, SALUTE.** At the command **SALUTE**, which is the count of one in this movement, raise your right hand smartly until the tip of the forefinger touches the lower part of your headdress or forehead—above and slightly to the right of the right eye. Hold the upper arm horizontal with your forearm inclined at 45° . Your thumb and fingers are extended and joined. Hold your hand and wrist straight with the palm down. At the same time, turn your head and eyes toward the person saluted. (See fig. 8① and ②.) (*Two*) Drop your hand in one motion to its normal position by the side. At the same time turn your head and eyes to the front.



①

Figure 6. Right face.



②

Figure 6.—Continued.



③

Figure 6.—Continued



①

Figure 7. About face.



②

Figure 7.—Continued.



③

Figure 7.—Continued.



①

Figure 8. Hand salute.



②

Figure 8.—Continued.

b. At the command **ARMS** of **PRESENT**, **ARMS**, execute the hand salute when you are not armed or when your weapon is slung. Hold the salute until the command **ARMS** of the command **ORDER**, **ARMS** is given. The hand salute also is given by men equipped with a weapon which has no manual of arms or for which the manual of arms does not prescribe a salute.

c. When you execute the hand salute with your weapon slung from your right shoulder, place your left hand on the sling to steady the weapon.

Section II. STEPS AND MARCHINGS

20. GENERAL. **a.** When executed from a halt, all steps and marchings except right step begin with the left foot.

b. Both the preparatory command and the command of execution are given as the foot in the direction of the turn strikes the ground. Normally, for units no larger than a squad or platoon the preparatory command is given as your left (or right) foot strikes the ground, and the command of execution is given when your left (or right) foot next strikes the ground. For units larger than a platoon, time is allowed for the unit leaders to repeat the preparatory command.

21. QUICK TIME. Being at a halt, to march forward in quick time, the commands are—**FORWARD**, **MARCH**. At the command **FORWARD**, shift the weight of your body to the right leg without noticeable movement. At the command **MARCH**, step off smartly with your left foot and continue the march with 30-inch steps taken straight forward without stiffness or

exaggeration of movements. Swing your arms easily in their natural arc, *6 inches* straight to the front and *3 inches* to the rear of your body.

22. DOUBLE TIME. *a.* Being at a halt or marching in quick time, to march in double time, the commands are—DOUBLE TIME, MARCH.

b. When at a halt, at the command DOUBLE TIME, shift the weight of your body to your right leg without noticeable movement. At the command MARCH, raise your forearms, fingers closed, knuckles out, to a horizontal position along the waistline and take up an easy jog with step and cadence of double time. Let your arms swing naturally. Keep your forearms horizontal.

c. When marching in quick time, at the command MARCH, take one more step in quick time and then step off in double time. This command is given as either foot strikes the ground.

d. To resume the quick time from double time, the commands are—QUICK TIME, MARCH. At the command MARCH, given as either foot strikes the ground; take two more steps in double time; then resume the quick time, dropping your hands by your sides. To double time in place, the commands are IN PLACE DOUBLE TIME, MARCH.

23. HALT. *a.* The commands are—SQUAD, HALT.

b. When marching in quick time, the command HALT is given as either foot strikes the ground. Execute the halt in two counts by advancing and planting the other foot and then bringing up the foot in rear.

c. When marching in double time, at the command HALT, given as either foot strikes the ground, take

two more steps at double time, then halt in two counts as in quick time.

24. MARK TIME. **a.** The commands are—**MARK TIME, MARCH.**

b. Being in march, the command **MARCH** is given as either foot strikes the ground. Advance and plant the other foot; then bring up the foot in rear, placing it so that both heels are on line. Continue the cadence by alternately raising and planting each foot. When the feet are raised, the balls of the feet are *2 inches* from the ground. Swing your arms in a natural arc 6 inches to the front and 3 inches to the rear of your body.

c. Being at a halt, at the command **MARCH**, raise and plant first your left foot, then the right; continue in the cadence of quick time.

d. Mark time is executed in quick time only.

e. The halt executed from mark time is similar to a halt from quick time.

25. HALF STEP. **a.** The commands are—**HALF STEP, MARCH.**

b. At the command **MARCH**, take steps of *15 inches* in quick time. The half step is executed in quick time only.

c. To resume the full step from half step or mark time, the commands are—**FORWARD, MARCH.**

d. Halt executed from the half step is similar to halt from the 30-inch step. The half step is not executed from the halt, nor are column movements made at the half step.

26. SIDE STEP. **a.** The commands are—**RIGHT (LEFT) STEP, MARCH.** At the command **MARCH**, move

your right foot *12 inches* to the right; then place the left foot beside the right; keep your left knee straight. Continue in the cadence of quick time.

b. To halt from the side step, the command **HALT** is given when your heels are together. Take one more step and come to the halt when your heels are next brought together.

c. The side step is executed only in quick time, from a halt and for short distances.

27. BACK STEP. a. The commands are—**BACKWARD, MARCH.** At the command **MARCH**, take *15-inch* steps straight to the rear.

b. To halt from the back step, the command **HALT** is given as either foot strikes the ground. Take one more step and bring your heels together.

c. The back step is executed in quick time from a halt, and only for short distances.

28. TO FACE IN MARCHING. a. The facings in marching are part of the movements column right, close, take interval, and extend. For facing to the right or (left) in marching, the commands: **BY THE RIGHT OR (LEFT) FLANK, MARCH** may be used.

b. To face to the right or left in marching from a halt, turn to the right or left on the ball of your right foot at the command of execution. At the same time step off with your left foot in the new direction.

29. TO MARCH BY THE FLANK. Being in march, the commands are—**BY THE RIGHT OR (LEFT) FLANK, MARCH.** At the command **MARCH**, given as the right (or left) foot strikes the ground, advance and plant your left (or right) foot; then face to the

right (or left) in marching and step off in the new direction on your right (or left) foot. (See fig. 9.)

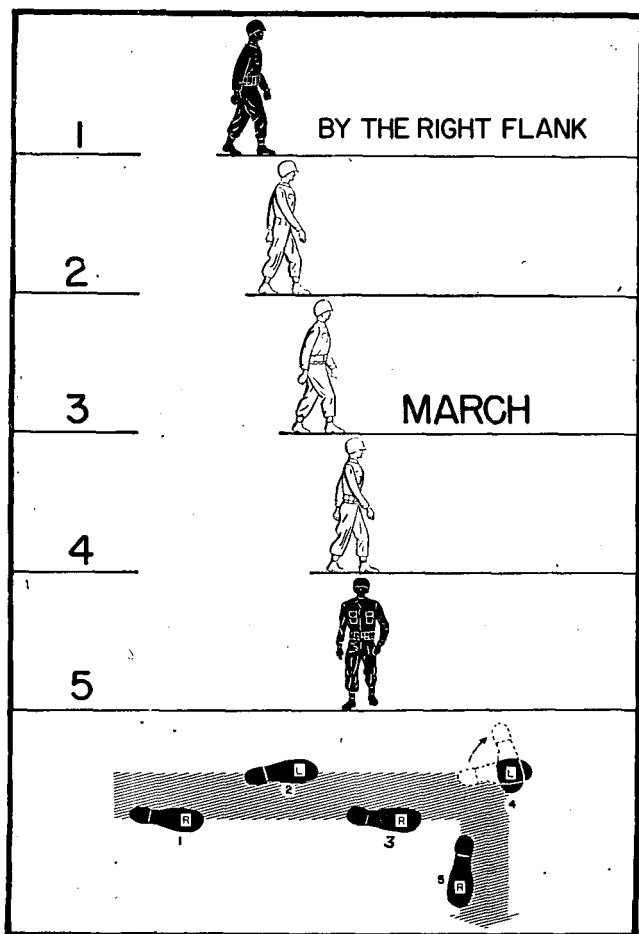


Figure 9. By the right flank, march.

30. TO MARCH TO THE REAR. **a.** The commands are—TO THE REAR, MARCH.

b. Being in march at quick time, at the command MARCH, given as your right foot strikes the ground, advance and plant your left foot. Then turn to the right-about on the balls of both feet and immediately step off on your left foot. (See fig. 10①, ②, and ③.) This movement is executed only from quick time.

31. TO CHANGE STEP. The commands are—CHANGE STEP, MARCH. Being in march in quick time, the command MARCH is given as your right foot strikes the ground. Advance and plant your left foot; then plant the toe of your right foot near the heel of the left and step off on your left foot. Complete this movement in one count.

32. TO MARCH OTHER THAN AT ATTENTION. **a.** The commands are—ROUTE STEP, MARCH, or AT EASE, MARCH.

b. ROUTE STEP, MARCH. At the command MARCH, you are not required to maintain silence nor stay in step. However, you maintain the prescribed interval and distance.

c. The only command that can be given to unit marching at ease or at route step is to call the unit to attention.

d. AT EASE, MARCH. At the command MARCH, you maintain silence and the prescribed interval and distance, but you are not required to stay in step.



①

Figure 10. To the rear; march.



②

Figure 10.—Continued.



③

Figure 10.—Continued.

CHAPTER 5

SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER WITH ARMS

Section I. GENERAL

33. GENERAL. **a.** Execute **FALL IN** with your rifle at the order and with your automatic rifle or carbine at sling arms.

b. The rifle usually is carried at right shoulder arms or sling arms. The automatic rifle or carbine habitually is carried at sling arms.

c. Before starting any movement of armed troops, the weapons are brought to the right shoulder, port, trail, or sling position. An appropriate command such as **RIGHT SHOULDER OR (SLING), ARMS**, is given before the command for the movement.

d. Movements for short distances are executed at the trail by introducing the preparatory command with the command **AT TRAIL, AS AT TRAIL, FORWARD, MARCH**. Take the trail position at the command **MARCH**, and resume the order on halting.

e. With your rifle at order arms, bring it to the trail while in motion when executing the facings, alinements, opening and closing of ranks, side step, back step, or extending and closing. In each case take the position of trail arms at the command of execution. Resume the order on halting.

f. At the command **HALT**, when you are armed with the rifle, remain at the position of right (left) shoulder arms until the command: **ORDER, ARMS**, is given.

g. Unless your automatic rifle or carbine already is slung, sling it on your right shoulder at the com-

mand **ARMS** of the commands: **RIGHT SHOULDER, ARMS**. Keep it slung until the command **REST** or **UNSLING ARMS** is given, except in the case of the carbine when you are executing port and inspection arms. In long halts at attention, when you are carrying one of these pieces, you may be given **UNSLING ARMS**.

h. Fix the bayonet only on orders.

i. When at a position other than sling arms, come to port arms for double time.

j. To salute when you are not in ranks and at sling arms, give the hand salute.

Section II. MANUAL OF ARMS FOR THE RIFLE

34. RULES GOVERNING EXECUTION OF MANUAL OF ARMS. **a.** Unless indicated in this manual, these rules apply to both the M1 and M1903, U. S. rifles, caliber .30.

b. With your left hand at the balance, the thumb and fingers clasp the rifle, and the sling is included in the grasp of your hand. (See fig. 11.) In describing the manual of arms, the term "at the balance" refers to points on the rifle as indicated in **c** below.

c. The term "at the balance" refers to a point on the M1 just forward of the trigger housing. (See fig. 11.) On the M1903, this point is directly below the center of the rear sight leaf.

d. Whenever a position is described as "diagonally across the body," the rifle barrel is up. The butt is in front of your right hip, and the rifle barrel crosses a point opposite the junction of your neck and left shoulder. The rifle is grasped at the balance

with your left hand. Hold the palm of your hand toward your body with the wrist straight.

e. The cadence for rifle movements is quick time. In the early stages of your training give your whole attention to the details of the motions. You acquire the cadence gradually as you become accustomed to handling your rifle. Sometimes the instructor may require you to count aloud in cadence with the motions.

f. The manual of arms is taught at a halt. However, to add interest to the drill or to prevent fatigue in long marches, right shoulder to left shoulder (or left shoulder to right shoulder), or port arms may be given when marching at attention.

g. Any position of the manual of arms can be ordered from a previous position by giving the suitable commands. However, when at inspection arms, the command PORT, ARMS is given and executed before moving to any other position of the manual of arms.

35. POSITION OF ORDER ARMS. Rest the butt of your rifle on the ground with the barrel to the rear. Hold the toe of the butt against your right shoe and on line with the toe. Hold the rifle between the thumb and fingers of your right hand, keeping the open part of your hand to the front and your hand and forearm behind the piece (fig. 12). Hold your left hand as in the position of attention.

36. TRAIL ARMS. From order arms, the commands are—TRAIL, ARMS. On the command ARMS, raise your rifle approximately *2 inches* off the ground and incline the muzzle forward so that the barrel makes an angle of about 15° with the vertical. Hold your right arm slightly bent. (See fig. 13.)



Figure 11. Left hand at the balance.



Figure 12. Position of order arms.



Figure 13. Position of trail arms.

37. ORDER ARMS. From trail arms, the commands are—ORDER, ARMS. At the command ARMS, lower your rifle with your right hand and resume the order.

38. SLING ARMS. At order arms, the commands are—SLING, ARMS. This movement is not executed in cadence. It applies to any rifle, automatic rifle, light machine gun, or light mortar. Place the butt of the rifle on your right hip and cradle the rifle in the crook of your right arm. Adjust the sling with both hands, then sling your rifle in the most convenient manner and assume the position as shown in figure 14. This position is suitable for parades, reviews, and for other occasions when you have to hold your rifle for a long period of time. When used in ceremonies, the bayonet may be ordered fixed.

39. UNSLING ARMS. *a.* Being at sling arms, the commands are—UNSLING, ARMS. At the command of ARMS unsling your rifle and bring it to the position of order arms in the most convenient manner.

b. Before executing precise movements of the manual, adjust slings at the command: ADJUST, SLINGS. At the command SLINGS adjust your sling for the drill position and return to the position of order arms.

40. PORT ARMS. *a.* At order arms, the commands are—PORT, ARMS. At the command ARMS, which is the count of one in this movement, raise the rifle with your right hand and carry it diagonally across the front of your body until your right hand is in front and slightly to the left of your face.

b. The butt of the piece is in front of your right hip, with the barrel up. The barrel crosses a point opposite the junction of your neck and left shoulder. At the same time, grasp the rifle at the balance with your left hand, the palm toward your body with the wrist straight and your fingers joined. (See fig. 15①.) (*Two*) Move your right hand to the small of the stock, grasping it, palm down, holding the right forearm horizontal; your left elbow rests against your body. (See fig. 15②.)

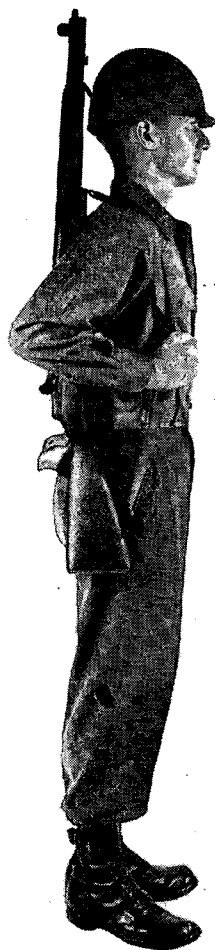
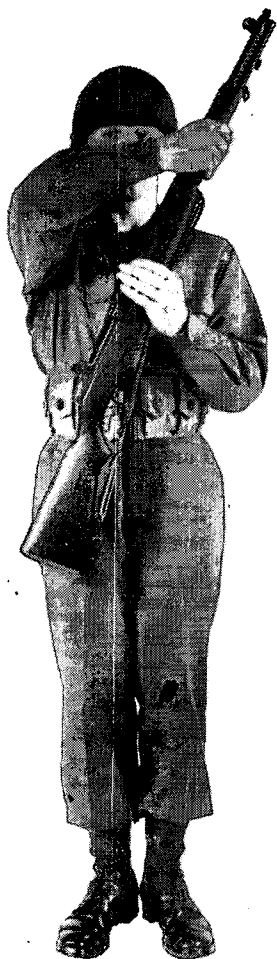


Figure 14. Position of sling arms.



①

Figure 15. Execution of port arms.



②

Figure 15.—Continued.

41. PRESENT ARMS. At order arms, the commands are—PRESENT, ARMS. At the command ARMS, which is the count of one in this movement, carry the rifle in front of the center of your body with your right hand. The barrel is to the rear and vertical. Then grasp the rifle with your left hand at the balance, the forearm horizontal and resting against your body. (*Two*) Grasp the small of the stock with the right hand. (See fig. 16.)

42. ORDER ARMS. At present or port arms, the commands are—ORDER, ARMS. On the command, ARMS, which is the count of one in this movement, move your right hand from its grasp of the stock and regrasp the piece between the upper sling swivel and stacking swivel. (*Two*) Release the grasp of your left hand. Lower the rifle to the right so that the butt is 3 inches from the ground, barrel to the rear, your left hand with the fingers extended and joined steadying the rifle. Keep your forearm and wrist straight and inclined downward. (See fig. 17.) (*Three*) Complete the order by lowering your rifle gently to the ground with your right hand. Cut away the left hand smartly to your side. Lower your rifle gently but smartly.

43. INSPECTION ARMS. a. Commands. At order arms, the commands are—INSPECTION, ARMS.

b. Inspection of piece. As a safety precaution, the first thing you do after you have formed under arms is to inspect your piece. This is to insure yourself that there are no cartridges in the chamber receiver or magazine. This is done at the command: INSPECTION, ARMS. A similar inspection is made before dismissal.



Figure 16. Present arms.



Figure 17. Next to last position in executing order arms.

Warning: Cartridges are *never* carried in your weapon without a specific order. When you are ordered to load—actual or simulated—you carry your weapon locked. At all other times your weapon is carried *unloaded and unlocked*. If not loaded, the trigger is always pulled to prevent damage to the hammer spring.

c. U. S. rifle, caliber .30 (M1). On the command ARMS take the position of port arms, which is done in two counts. (*Three*) With the fingers of your left hand closed, place the left thumb on the operating rod handle and push it smartly to the rear until it is caught by the operating rod catch. At the same time, lower your head and eyes enough to glance into the receiver. (*Four*) Having found the receiver empty or having emptied it, raise your head and eyes to the front. At the same time regrasp the piece with your left hand at the balance. Being at inspection arms, port arms is given before going to any other position of the manual of arms.

d. U. S. rifle, caliber .30 (M1903). On the command ARMS, take the position of port arms. (*Three*) Take the bolt handle with the thumb and forefinger of your right hand, turn the handle up, draw the bolt back, and lower your head and eyes and glance into the magazine. (*Four*) Having found the magazine empty or having emptied it, raise your head and eyes to the front and, at the same time, regrasp the rifle at the small of the stock with the right hand.

44. PORT ARMS. a. U. S. rifle, caliber .30 (M1). At inspection arms, the commands are—PORT, ARMS. On the preparatory command, with your fingers ex-

tended and joined, place the rear edge of your right hand against the operating rod handle and move it slightly to the rear. At the same time, depress the follower with your right thumb and allow the bolt to move forward slightly. At the command **ARMS**, remove your thumb from the follower and release the operating rod handle, pull the trigger and take the position of port arms. After the completion of port arms, any other position of the manual of arms may be ordered.

b. U. S. rifle, caliber .30 (M1903). At the preparatory command, grasp the bolt handle with the thumb and forefinger of the right hand. At the command **ARMS**, push the bolt forward, turn the handle down, pull the trigger, and resume the position of port arms.

45. RIGHT SHOULDER ARMS. At order arms, the commands are—**RIGHT SHOULDER ARMS**. On the command **ARMS**, raise and carry the rifle diagonally across your body with the right hand, as shown in figure 18①, at the same time grasping it at the balance with your left hand. (*Two*) Regrasp the butt with your right hand, the heel of the butt between the first two fingers, thumb and fingers closed on the stock. (See fig. 18②.) (*Three*) Without changing the grasp of your right hand, place the rifle on your right shoulder, barrel up and inclined at an angle of about 45° from the horizontal. Hold your right elbow against your side with the forearm horizontal. The trigger guard should be in the hollow of your right shoulder. At the same time with your left hand at the small of the stock, thumb and fingers extended and joined, guide the rifle to your right

shoulder. The first joint of the forefinger touches the rear end of the receiver (or, for the M1903 rifle, the cocking piece). Hold your wrist straight, and your elbow down. (See fig. 18③.) (*Four*) Cut away your left hand smartly to the side. (See fig. 18④.)

46. PORT ARMS. At right shoulder arms, the commands are—PORT, ARMS. On the command ARMS (count of one), press the rifle butt down quickly and move the rifle diagonally across your body, at the same time turning the butt clockwise one-quarter turn so as to bring the barrel up. Retain the grasp of your right hand on the butt and with your left grasp the rifle at the balance. (*Two*) Move your right hand to the small of the stock.

47. ORDER ARMS. At right shoulder arms, the commands are—ORDER ARMS. On the command ARMS, execute the first movement as prescribed for port arms from right shoulder arms. (*Two*) (*Three*) (*Four*) Execute the three movements prescribed for order arms from port arms.

48. RIGHT SHOULDER ARMS. At port arms, the commands are—RIGHT SHOULDER, ARMS. On the command ARMS, bring your right hand to the butt. (See fig. 18② and ③.) (*Two*) (*Three*) Execute the last two movements as prescribed for right shoulder arms from order arms.



①

Figure 18. Execution of right shoulder arms.



②

Figure 18.—Continued.



③

Figure 18.—Continued.



④

Figure 18.—Continued.

49. LEFT SHOULDER ARMS. a. At port arms, the commands are—LEFT SHOULDER, ARMS:

b. At the command ARMS, release the grip of your left hand on the rifle, and with your right hand still grasping the small of the stock, place the rifle on your left shoulder, barrel up. At the same time, grasp the butt with your left hand, heel of the butt between the first and second fingers, thumb and fingers closed on the stock, left forearm horizontal, left elbow against your side. (*Two*) Drop your right hand quickly to the side.

c. Left shoulder arms also may be ordered when rifles are at the order, right shoulder, or present. On the command ARMS, execute port arms and continue in cadence to the left shoulder.

50. PORT ARMS. At left shoulder arms, the commands are—PORT, ARMS. On the command ARMS, grasp the rifle with your right hand at the small of the stock. (*Two*) Release the grasp of your left hand and at the same time carry the piece with your right hand to the position of port arms and then regrasp it with your left hand.

51. ORDER (OR RIGHT SHOULDER) ARMS. At left shoulder arms, the commands are—ORDER (RIGHT SHOULDER), ARMS. On the command ARMS execute port arms and continue in cadence to the position (ORDER OR RIGHT SHOULDER).

52. PARADE REST. At order arms, the commands are—PARADE, REST. At the command REST, move your left foot smartly *12 inches* to the left of your right, keeping your legs straight so that the weight

of your body rests equally on both feet. At the same time incline the muzzle of your rifle to the front. Extend your right arm with the right hand grasping the rifle just below the stacking swivel. Place your left hand behind your body, resting it in the small of your back, palm flattened and to the rear. (See fig. 19.)

53. SQUAD ATTENTION. At parade rest, the commands are—**SQUAD, ATTENTION.** At the command **ATTENTION,** resume the position of order arms.

54. RIFLE SALUTE. a. The commands are—**RIFLE, SALUTE.** At right shoulder arms, at the command **SALUTE,** move your left hand smartly to the small of the stock, forearm horizontal, palm of the hand down, thumb and fingers extended and joined. The first joint of the forefinger touches the rear end of the receiver of the M1 rifle or the end of the cocking piece of the M1903 rifle. Look toward the person saluted. (See fig. 20①.) (*Two*) Cut away the left hand smartly to your side; turn your head and eyes to the front.

b. At order or trail arms, on the command **SALUTE,** move your left hand smartly to the right side, palm of the hand down, thumb and fingers extended and joined. Your forearm and wrist are held straight with the first joint of the forefinger touching the barrel between the stacking swivel and the muzzle at a point which best suits you. Look toward the person saluted. (See fig. 20②.) (*Two*) Cut away the left hand smartly to your side; turn your head and eyes to the front.



Figure 19. Parade rest with rifle.



①

Figure 20. Rifle salute at right shoulder arms.



②

Figure 20. Rifle salute at order arms.

55. FIX BAYONETS. *a.* At order arms, the commands are—**FIX, BAYONETS.**

b. When the bayonet scabbard is on the belt, at the command **BAYONETS** move the muzzle of the rifle to your left front and grasp the rifle below the stacking swivel with your left hand. Grasp the bayonet with your right hand, back of the hand toward your body. Press the spring with your forefinger and draw the bayonet from the scabbard; glancing at the muzzle, fix the bayonet on the barrel. Resume the position of order arms.

c. When the bayonet scabbard is on your haversack, at the command **BAYONETS** draw and fix the bayonet in the most convenient manner.

d. These movements are not executed in cadence.

56. UNFIX BAYONETS. *a.* At order arms, the commands are—**UNFIX, BAYONETS.**

b. When the bayonet scabbard is on your belt, at the command **BAYONETS** take the position for fixing bayonets. Next, grasp the handle of the bayonet with your right hand. Press the spring, and raise the bayonet until the handle is about 12 inches above the muzzle of your rifle. Then drop the point to the left, turning the back of your hand toward your body and, glancing at the scabbard, return the bayonet to its scabbard. Pass the blade between the left arm and your body. Regrasp the rifle with your right hand and resume the position of order arms.

c. When the bayonet scabbard is on the haversack, on the command **BAYONETS** remove the bayonet from your rifle as described, and return it to the scabbard in the most convenient manner.

d. These movements are not executed in cadence.

Section III. MANUAL OF ARMS FOR THE AUTOMATIC RIFLE

57. GENERAL RULES. **a.** Except when otherwise prescribed the automatic rifle is carried slung over your right shoulder, butt down, barrel to the rear, your right hand grasping the sling, and your right forearm held horizontally. (See fig. 21.)

b. For marches and field exercises, the automatic rifle may be slung over either shoulder.

c. When you are at ease the automatic rifle is kept slung unless otherwise ordered.

d. When you are at rest the automatic rifle may be unslung.

e. Only the following movements of the manual are executed when you are armed with the automatic rifle:

- (1) *Parade rest.* With the rifle slung, keep your right hand on the sling. Execute the rest of the movement as you do without a weapon.
- (2) *Inspection arms.* At sling arms, at the command ARMS, grasp the magazine with your left hand; at the same time press the magazine release with your right hand. Withdraw the magazine with your left hand, and place it in your belt. Pull back the operating handle with your left hand, and after cocking the piece, slide the operating handle forward. Execute this movement only when your unit is formed or dismissed.
- (3) *To resume sling arms.* At inspection arms, the commands are—PORT, ARMS. At the



Figure 21. Position of automatic rifle slung over right shoulder.

preparatory command, pull the trigger, replace the magazine, and resume the position of attention. On the command ARMS, stand fast.

f. When you are armed with the automatic rifle and it is necessary to salute, give the hand salute. On the command PRESENT, ARMS, you give the hand salute.

g. For instruction, ceremonies, and drill your organization commander may substitute rifles for automatic rifles.

Section IV. MANUAL OF ARMS FOR THE PISTOL

58. GENERAL. a. Pistol movements are not intended to be executed in cadence with snap and precision, but are merely simple, quick, and safe methods of handling the pistol.

b. In general, movements begin and end at the position of raise pistol.

c. When in ranks armed with the pistol, remain at the position of attention during the manual of arms. However, give the hand salute at the command PRESENT, ARMS.

d. Execute inspection pistol when your unit is formed and dismissed. (See par. 65.)

59. RAISE PISTOL. The commands are—RAISE, PISTOL. At the command PISTOL, unbutton the flap of the holster with your right hand and grasp the stock, back of the hand outward. Draw your pistol from the holster; muzzle up, the thumb and last three fingers holding the stock, the forefinger extended *outside* the trigger guard, the barrel of the pistol inclined to the front at an angle of 30° from the body.

Hold your hand as high as and 6 inches in front of the point of your right shoulder. (See fig. 22①.)

60. WITHDRAW MAGAZINE. At the command **WITHDRAW MAGAZINE**, without lowering your right hand, turn the barrel slightly to the right, press the magazine catch with your right thumb, and remove the magazine with your left hand. (See fig. 22②.) Place the magazine between your belt and outer garment.

61. OPEN CHAMBER. At the command **OPEN CHAMBER**, withdraw the magazine, if not already withdrawn, and resume the position of raise pistol. Without lowering your right hand, grasp the slide with the thumb and the first two fingers of your left hand (thumb on left side of the slide and pointing downward). Keep the muzzle elevated and shift the grip of your right hand so that the right thumb engages the slide stop. (See fig. 22③.) Push the slide downward to its full extent and force the slide stop into its notch with the right thumb without lowering the muzzle of your pistol.

62. INSERT MAGAZINE. At the command **INSERT MAGAZINE**, without lowering your right hand, turn the barrel to the right. Grasp the magazine with the first two fingers and the thumb of your left hand; withdraw it from the belt and insert it into the pistol. Press it fully home.

63. LOAD. At the command **LOAD**, if a loaded magazine is not already in the pistol, insert one. (See fig. 22④.) Without lowering your right hand, turn the barrel slightly to the left. Grasp the slide

with the thumb and fingers of your left hand (thumb on the right side of the slide and pointing upward). Pull the slide all the way down and release it. Engage the safety lock.

64. UNLOAD. At the command **UNLOAD**, without lowering your right hand, withdraw the magazine. Open the chamber and glance into it. If a cartridge still remains in the chamber, continue to work the slide until it is ejected. Close the chamber and take the position of raise pistol. Squeeze the trigger. Then insert an empty magazine.

65. INSPECTION ARMS. a. The commands are—**INSPECTION, ARMS**. At the command **ARMS**, take the position of raise pistol. Withdraw the magazine and open the chamber. Resume the position of raise pistol. Hold the withdrawn magazine in your open left hand at the height of your belt. (See fig. 22⑤.)

b. After the pistol has been inspected or at the command **RETURN, PISTOL** (or **PORT, ARMS**), at the preparatory command, close the chamber, take the position of raise pistol and squeeze the trigger. *Keep the muzzle elevated.* Insert the magazine.

66. RETURN PISTOL. The commands are—**RETURN, PISTOL**. At the command **PISTOL**, lower your pistol to the holster, muzzle down, back of your hand to the right. Then raise the flap of the holster with your right thumb, insert the muzzle of the pistol into the holster and thrust it home. Button the flap of the holster with your right hand.



① Raise pistol.

Figure 22. Manual of the pistol.



② Withdraw magazine.

Figure 22.—Continued.



③ ,Open chamber.
Figure 22.—Continued.



④ Load.

Figure 22.—Continued.



⑤ Inspection arms.

Figure 22.—Continued.

Section V. MANUAL OF ARMS FOR THE CARBINE

67. GENERAL. The manual of the U. S. carbine, caliber .30, provides for uniform, simple, safe, and quick methods of handling the piece. Although precision and simultaneous execution seldom are required, this simple manual of arms is included for those occasions when its use is desirable. When armed with the carbine, execute inspection carbine when your unit is formed or dismissed. For loading and unloading, see FM 23-7.

68. CARRYING POSITION (SLING ARMS). **a.** Except as otherwise prescribed for drills, ceremonies, and guard duty the carbine is carried slung over your right shoulder. It is carried butt down, the barrel to the left, with your right hand grasping the sling so that the right forearm is horizontal. (See fig. 23①.) Normally, the magazine is inserted in the receiver for ceremonies and guard duty only. When you are at ease, keep the carbine slung unless otherwise ordered. When you are at rest, the carbine may be unslung and held in any safe position. In coming to the position of attention, assume the carrying position. You use the hand salute. To execute the salute, first remove your right hand from the sling and regasp the sling with your left hand. Then salute in the normal manner as you do without arms. Execute parade rest as you do without arms, but keep your right hand on the sling.

b. For dismounted marches or field exercises, carry your carbine in the manner prescribed by your unit leader. This depends on whether your unit is to move on foot or by truck, or whether you are to be

employed in serving a weapon. He may choose any of the following methods:

- (1) Slung over either right or left shoulder, with the muzzle *up*. (See fig. 23①.)
- (2) Slung across the back, muzzle *down*, with the sling over the right or left shoulder. (See fig. 23②.)
- (3) Slung across the back, muzzle *up*, with the sling over the right or left shoulder. (See fig. 23③.)
- (4) Carried in the vehicle holster.

c. The submachine gun is carried in the same manner as the carbine.

69. PORT ARMS. With the carbine at sling arms, to come to the position of port arms first grasp the sling with your left hand above the right (see fig. 24①). Then lift the piece from your shoulder and at the same time withdraw your right arm from between the piece and the sling. Grasp the small of the stock with your right hand, bring the piece parallel to and about 4 inches in front of the center of your body. The barrel extends upward and to the left at an angle of 45°. (See fig. 24②.) With your left hand grasp the hand guard about 3 inches below the upper band. (See fig. 24③.) The position of port arms is not assumed when the carbine is carried in the holster. Port arms with the carbine is not executed as part of the manual of arms with the rifle.



① Carbine slung.

Figure 23. Carrying position for the carbine.



② Across back with muzzle down.
Figure 23.—Continued.



③ Across back with the muzzle up.

Figure 23.—Continued.



① First position.

Figure 24. Execution of port arms with the carbine.



② Second position.

Figure 24.—Continued.



③ Third position.
Figure 24.—Continued.

70. INSPECTION ARMS. At sling arms, the commands are—INSPECTION, ARMS. At the command of execution grasp the sling with your left hand above the right, and lift the piece from your shoulder. At the same time withdraw your right arm from between the piece and the sling. Grasp the small of the stock with your right hand, resting the butt of the piece just in front of your right hip. The barrel is elevated at an angle of 45° with the muzzle to the front. Press the magazine lock to the left with the forefinger of your right hand and, at the same time, with your left withdraw the magazine from the receiver and insert it between the body and belt in front of your left hip. (See fig. 25①.) Assume the position of port arms. With the forefinger of your right hand, pull the operating slide all the way back and press down on the operating slide catch with the right thumb, locking the operating slide in its rear position. Then regrab the small of the stock and at the same time lower your head and eyes to glance into the chamber. Having found the chamber empty or having emptied it, raise your head and eyes to the front. (See fig. 25②.) Inspection arms with the carbine is not executed as part of the manual of arms with the rifle, except when your unit is formed or dismissed.

71. PORT ARMS. Being at inspection arms, the commands are—PORT ARMS. At the command port, release the operating slide by pulling the operating handle slightly to the rear with your right forefinger and allowing the slide to go forward. Pull the trigger, and replace the magazine. At the command ARMS, complete the movement.



① First position.

Figure 25. Execution of inspection arms with the carbine.



② Second position.
Figure 25.—Continued.

72. TO RESUME SLING ARMS. Being at port arms, to execute sling arms the commands are—ORDER or (RIGHT SHOULDER), ARMS, or RETURN, PISTOL. At the command of execution sling the carbine over your right shoulder and resume the position of attention.

CHAPTER 6

DISMOUNTED DRILL

Section I. SQUAD

73. General. a. Training in individual movements and the manual of arms is followed by dismounted drill. This training is progressive and includes three phases—squad, platoon, and company drill. In the first phase you begin to play your part on a team—the squad. In this drill you are trained to do all your individual movements together with other men.

b. When the squad leader is absent the second in command takes over his duties. When the second in command also is absent, the next senior member of the squad acts as leader, and so on. When the seniority of different members is not known, men are designated by name as successive leaders, down to the last two men in the squad.

Note. For the key to the symbols used in the figures of formations, see figure 26.

c. As far as practicable the squad is kept intact. The normal formation is a single rank or single file as shown in figure 27. This allows variation in the number of men composing the squad. Normally, the squad is formed in line, and it moves into a column formation from a line formation.

d. The squad marches in line only for minor changes of position; the column is the normal formation for marching.



REGIMENTAL COMMANDER
AND STAFF



SECTION LEADER



BATTALION COMMANDER
AND STAFF



SQUAD LEADER



COMPANY COMMANDER



ASSISTANT SQUAD LEADER



EXECUTIVE OFFICER



RIFLEMAN



RECONNAISSANCE OFFICER



TRUCK DRIVER



PLATOON LEADER



COLORS



FIRST SERGEANT



GUIDON BEARER



PLATOON SERGEANT



MESSENGER

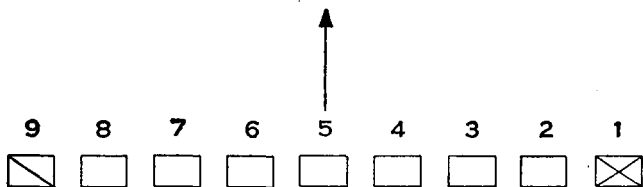


ASSISTANT PLATOON
SERGEANT

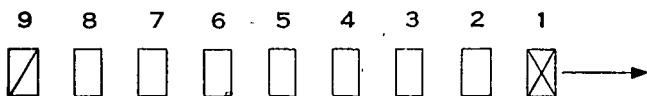


VEHICLE

Figure 26. Key to symbols used in diagrams in this manual.



① RIFLE SQUAD IN LINE



② RIFLE SQUAD IN COLUMN

Figure 27. Squad formations.

74. TO FORM THE SQUAD. *a.* The command is—**FALL IN.** At the command **FALL IN**, the squad forms in line with the squad leader as shown in figure 28. On falling in, except when you are on the left flank, extend your left arm laterally at shoulder height, the palm of your hand down, with the fingers extended and joined. In each instance, except when you are on the right; turn your head and eyes to the right and place yourself in line so that your right shoulder barely touches the tips of the fingers of the man on your right. As soon as you and the man on your left, except for the left flank man, have obtained the correct interval and dress, drop your arm to your side without command, and turn your head smartly to the front. The squad dresses on the right flank man, who keeps his eyes straight ahead and stands fast while the squad becomes alined.

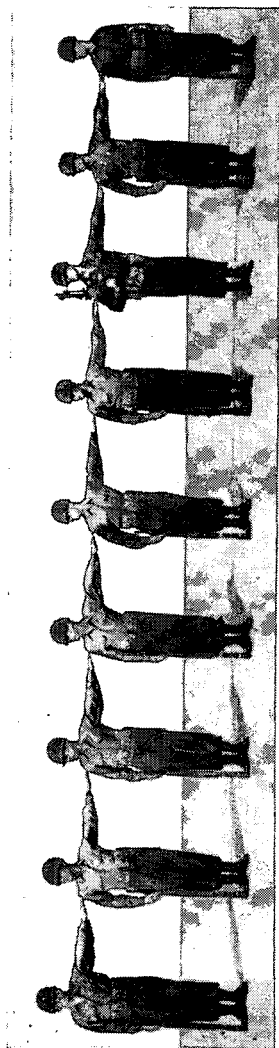


Figure 28. Fall in (normal interval).

b. To form at close interval, the commands are—**AT CLOSE INTERVAL, FALL IN.** At the command **FALL IN**, take your position and obtain close interval by placing your left hand on your hip as shown in figure 29. Rest the heel of the palm on your hip with your fingers and thumb extended and joined. Hold your elbow in line with your body.

c. When your squad is formed with arms, your rifles are inspected after you fall in.

75. TO DISMISS THE SQUAD. After your squad is brought to attention the commands are—**INSPECTION, ARMS; PORT, ARMS, DISMISSED.** When your squad is not under arms the single command **DISMISSED** is used.

76. TO COUNT OFF. a. The commands are—**COUNT, OFF.** At the command **OFF**, turn your head and eyes to the right unless you are on the right flank. If you are on the right flank look straight ahead and vigorously, but without exaggeration, call out, "One." Each man from right to left then calls out his number in succession, turning his head and eyes smartly to the front as he calls his number.

b. Whenever necessary this command is given so that each man knows his position in the squad.

77. TO ALINE THE SQUAD. a. When in line, the commands are—**DRESS RIGHT (LEFT) OR AT CLOSE INTERVAL, DRESS RIGHT (LEFT), DRESS; READY, FRONT.** At the command **DRESS**, except when you are on the left flank, extend your left arm (or if at close interval, place your left hand on your hip), and aline yourself to the right. Unless you are on the right

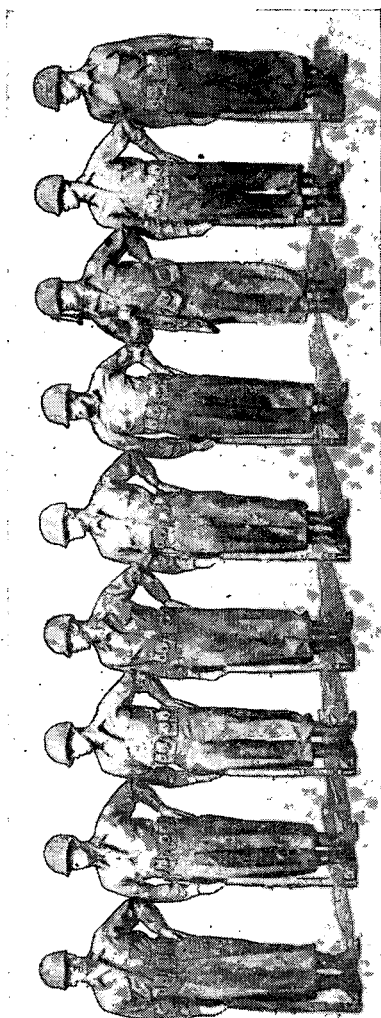


Figure 29. Fall in (close interval).

flank, turn your head and eyes to the right and aline yourself with the man on your right.

b. The instructor places himself on line with the squad, one pace from the right flank man, and faces down the line. From this position he verifies the alinement of the squad, ordering various men to move forward or backward as necessary. He calls men up or backward by name or number and he does not twist his body to check the alinement. Instead, if necessary to see down the squad, he takes short side steps, at all times maintaining a military bearing. Having checked the alinement he faces to the right in marching and moves 3 paces forward, halts, faces to the left, and commands: **READY, FRONT.** At the command **FRONT**, drop your arm quietly to your side and at the same time turn your head and eyes smartly to the front.

c. When in column, the command is—**COVER.** At this command cover the man in front of you and maintain the 40-inch distance.

78. BEING IN A LINE AT NORMAL INTERVAL, TO OBTAIN CLOSE INTERVAL. The commands are—**CLOSE, MARCH.** At the command **MARCH**, except when you are the right flank man, face to the right in marching, march forward until you have obtained the approximate 4-inch interval, halt, and face to the left. Then form at close interval.

79. BEING IN LINE AT CLOSE INTERVAL TO OBTAIN NORMAL INTERVAL. The commands are—**EXTEND, MARCH.** At the command **MARCH**, except when you are the right flank man, face to the left in marching, march forward until you have obtained approxi-

mate normal interval, halt, face to the right. Then form at normal interval.

80. TO MARCH FROM A LINE TO THE FLANK. The commands are—RIGHT OR (LEFT), FACE; FORWARD, MARCH. The movements are executed as explained in paragraphs 18 and 21. All men step off together.

81. TO MARCH TO THE OBLIQUE. *a.* For instruction in marching to the oblique, the instructor first alines the squad. Then he has each man face half right (or left). The instructor points out each man's position and explains to him that this position is to be maintained in the oblique march.

b. With your squad in any formation, the commands are—RIGHT OR (LEFT) OBLIQUE, MARCH. At the command MARCH, given as your right (left) foot strikes the ground, advance and plant your left (right) foot, face to the half right (left) in marching, and step off in a direction of 45° to the right of your original front. Maintain your relative position by keeping your shoulders parallel to those of the guide, and regulating your step so that the ranks remain parallel to their original front.

c. To resume the original direction, the commands are—FORWARD, MARCH. At the command MARCH, face to the half left (right) in marching and then move straight to the front. The command MARCH is given as the foot in the direction of the turn strikes the ground.

d. The command HALT is given on the left foot when halting from the right oblique and on the right foot when halting from the left oblique. At the command HALT, given as your left (or right) foot

strikes the ground, advance and plant your right (or left) foot, turn to the front on the ball of your right (or left) foot, and place your left (or right) foot by the side of the right (or left) foot.

e. To stop the movement temporarily for the correction of errors, the commands are—**IN PLACE, HALT**. You halt in place without facing to the front and stand fast. To resume the movement, the commands are—**RESUME, MARCH**.

f. When, at half step or mark time while obliquing, resume the full step to the oblique on the command—**RESUME, MARCH**.

g. The word "oblique" is pronounced to rhyme with "strike."

82. TO MARCH TO THE FLANK WHILE MARCHING.

The commands are—**BY THE RIGHT OR (LEFT) FLANK, MARCH**. At the command **MARCH**, given as the right (left) foot strikes the ground, advance one step and plant your left (right) foot. Then turn on the ball of your left (or right) foot and step off with your right (or left) foot in the new direction of march. This movement is used for a quick movement to the right or left for a short distance.

83. TO CHANGE THE DIRECTION OF A COLUMN. The commands are—**COLUMN RIGHT, (COLUMN LEFT), (COLUMN HALF RIGHT), OR (COLUMN HALF LEFT), MARCH**. At the command **MARCH**, when you are the leading man, execute the movement as described in paragraph 30. When you are not the leading man in the column, execute the same movement in turn and on the same ground as the man in front of you.

84. TO TAKE INTERVAL AND ASSEMBLE WHILE IN LINE. **a.** To take interval, the commands are—**TAKE INTERVAL TO THE LEFT OR (RIGHT), MARCH.** At the command **MARCH**, when you are the right flank man, stand fast and extend your left arm at shoulder height until the man on your left obtains the correct interval; then drop your arm. Hold the palm of your hand down with your fingers extended and joined. When you are not the right flank man, face to the left in marching and advance until you have an interval of two arms' length from the man on your right. Then halt, face to the right and extend both arms laterally at shoulder height. When you are on the left flank, raise your right arm only.

b. Unless you are the right flank man, turn your head and eyes to the right and place yourself on line so that the fingertips of your right hand touch lightly the fingertips of the left hand of the man on your right. As soon as you aline yourself at two arms length interval from the man on your right, drop your right arm to the side and turn your head and eyes to the front. Drop your left arm to the side when the man on your left has obtained his correct interval and dropped his right arm.

c. When armed, sling arms must be given before executing this movement.

d. To assemble, the commands are—**ASSEMBLE TO THE RIGHT OR (LEFT), MARCH.** When on the right flank stand fast at the command **MARCH.** Otherwise, face to the right in marching, march forward until you have obtained approximate normal interval, halt, face to the left, and form at normal interval.

85. TO STACK ARMS. a. From your positions in line at normal or close interval, the members of your squad stack their arms on the commands: **STACK, ARMS.** The number 2 and 5 men make the stacks except when there is no one on their left. For squads of more than 9 men, additional stackmen are designated. (See fig. 30.)

b. At the command **ARMS**, the man on the left of the stackman regrasps his rifle (the left rifle of the stack) at the balance with his right hand; raises it to the vertical; passes it to the stackman, who grasps it with his left hand between the upper sling swivel and the stacking swivel.

c. The stackman places the butt of the left rifle between his feet, the barrel to the front, the muzzle inclined slightly to the front, the thumb and forefinger of his left hand raising the stacking swivel. He then throws the butt of his own rifle (the center rifle), with the barrel to the rear, 2 feet in advance and 6 inches to the right of his right toe. At the same time his right hand shifts to the stacking swivel and engages it with that of the left rifle. (See fig. 30.)

d. The man on the right of the stackman regrasps his rifle (the right rifle of the stack), his right hand at the small of the stock, his left hand between the upper sling swivel and the stacking swivel. Keeping his right foot in place, he steps to the left front and carries his rifle well forward, barrel up. With the forefinger of his left hand guiding the stacking swivel, he engages it with the free hook of the center rifle's stacking swivel. (See fig. 31.) Rotating the rifle outward so that the barrel rests in the angle

formed by the other two rifles and above the bayonet stud of the left rifle, he lowers the butt to the ground so that it forms a uniform stack with them (fig. 32). He then resumes the position of attention. In passing extra rifles to or from the stack the right hand is always between the upper sling swivel and the stacking swivel, and the left hand at the balance. The stackman lays the extra rifles on the stack, barrel toward the stack, and places them on the stack at enough angle from the vertical to keep them in place (fig. 33). Extra carbines and automatic rifles are passed (held vertically) toward the nearest stack on the right in the most convenient manner and placed on the stack by the stackman in the same manner as rifles. If you are the guide pass your rifle to the nearest stack on your left.

e. Other rifles and any carbines or automatic rifles of the squad are passed (held vertically) toward the nearest stack on the right. They are laid on the stack by the stackman, barrel toward the stack. The stackman sees that the pieces are laid on the stack at a sufficient angle from the vertical to keep them in place. (See fig. 33.)

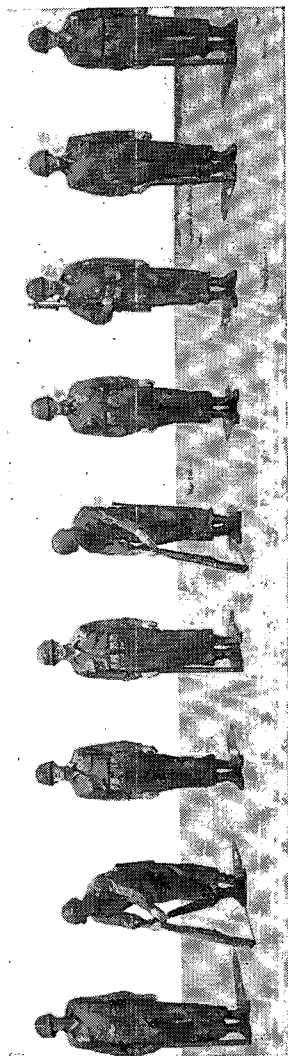


Figure 30. Stack arms, stackman engaging the stacking swivel of his rifle and that of the man on his left.

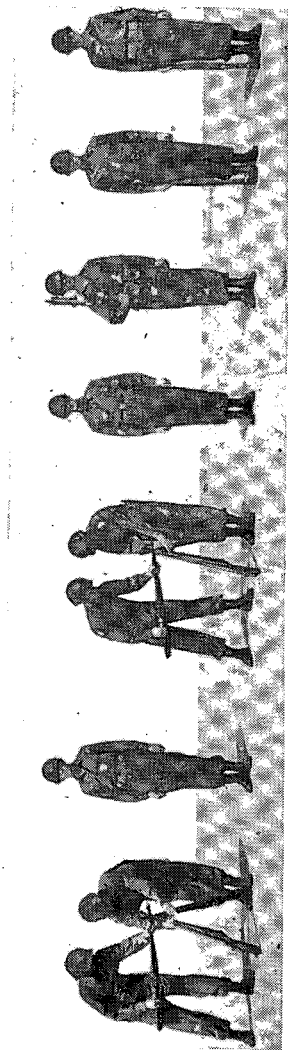


Figure 31. Stack arms, man on the right of stackman engaging stacking swivel of his rifle with that of the center rifle.



Figure 32. Stack arms, barrel of the right rifle rests in the angle formed by the other two rifles.

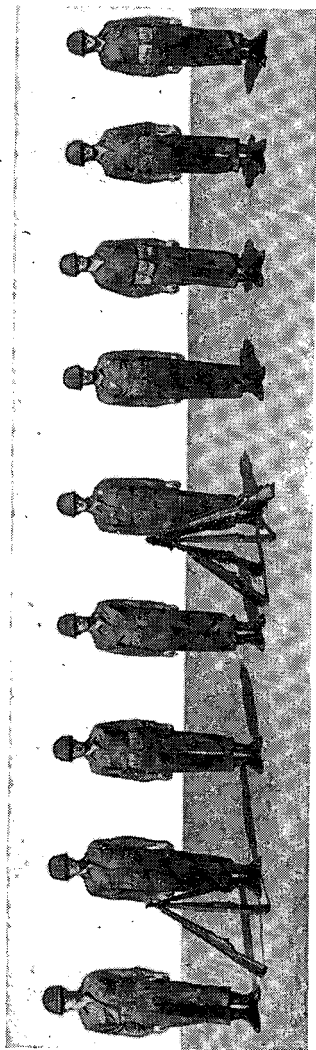


Figure 33. Stack arms, completed stacks.

86. TO TAKE ARMS. From their positions in line behind the stacks, the squad takes their arms at the commands: **TAKE, ARMS.** At the command **ARMS,** the procedure of stacking arms is reversed. The loose weapons are passed back first. The stackman grasps the loose rifle with his left hand at the balance and passes it vertically to his left. The man on his left grasps the rifle with his right hand between the upper sling swivel and the stacking swivel; keeping it vertical, he regrasps the rifle with his left hand at the balance and passes it to the man on his left. The rifle is passed in this manner down the squad until it reaches the proper man, who lowers it to the ground without regrasping it. Carbine and automatic rifles are passed back in the most convenient manner. As weapons are received the position of order or sling arms, as the case may be, is resumed. After the extra weapons have been passed back, the man to the right of the stackman, keeping his right foot in place, steps to the left front, disengages his rifle from the stack, and resumes the position of attention. At the same time the stackman grasps his rifle and that of the man on his left so that the rifles will not fall when the man on the right raises and disengages his rifle. The stackman then disengages the other two rifles. He grasps the left rifle with his left hand at the balance and passes it vertically to the man on the left who grasps it with his right hand between the upper sling swivel and the stacking swivel, lowers it to the ground, and resumes the position of attention. The stackman grasps his own rifle with his right hand between the upper sling swivel and the stacking swivel and resumes the position of attention.

87. TO FORM A COLUMN OF TWOS FROM A SINGLE FILE. To form a column of twos when your squad is in a column at a halt, the commands are—**COLUMN OF TWOS TO THE LEFT (RIGHT), MARCH.** At the command **MARCH**, the leading man stands fast. The second man in the squad moves by the oblique until he is to the left (right) and abreast of the leading man with normal interval, and halts. The third man moves forward until he is behind the leading man with normal distance, and halts. The fourth man moves by the oblique until he is to the left (right) and abreast of the third man with normal interval, and halts; and so on. All men who are required to move do so simultaneously. This movement is executed from the halt only.

88. TO FORM A SINGLE FILE FROM A COLUMN OF TWOS. To form a single file when the squad is in a column of twos at a halt, the commands are—**COLUMN OF FILES FROM THE RIGHT (LEFT), MARCH.** At the command **MARCH**, the leading man of the right (left) column moves forward; the leading man of the left (right) column steps off to the right (left) oblique so as to follow the right (left) file at normal distance. The remaining twos follow successively in like manner. This movement is executed from the halt only.

Section II. THE PLATOON

89. COMPOSITION AND FORMATION OF THE PLATOON. a. You have completed the first phase of dismounted drill. You are ready for the next phase—platoon drill. In this training your squad is merged

e. The platoon in line takes interval and assembles in the same manner as prescribed for the squad. (See par. 84.) This movement may be ordered, after ranks are opened, for the display of field equipment or for other special purposes.



f. The platoon may be formed for physical training as follows: (See FM 21-20.)

EXTEND TO THE LEFT OR (RIGHT), MARCH. Being in a column of four's, at this command, if you are in the right file, stand fast and extend your arms sideward. Otherwise, turn and move quickly to your left until you are approximately two arms' length from the man on your right. Then face to the front with both your arms extended sideward. Obtain a double-arms interval with 12 inches between your fingertips and the fingertips of the men on your right and left. **ARMS DOWNWARD, MOVE.** At this command lower your arms smartly to your side. **FROM FRONT TO REAR, COUNT OFF.** At this command all men in each file count off. The leading man in the file turns his head to the right rear, calls off, "One," and turns his head back to the front. The other men in each file call off in turn, "Two," "Three," "Four," in the same manner. **EVEN NUMBERS TO THE LEFT, UNCOVER.** At the command **UNCOVER**, the even-numbered men side-jump to the left, squarely in the middle of the interval.

g. To assemble the unit, the leader commands: **ASSEMBLE TO THE RIGHT, MARCH.** At the command **MARCH**, return (on the double) to your original position in the column.

90. FORMATION OF THE SECTION. A section normally forms and drills as part of a platoon. As used in this manual, the term section is synonymous with squad or platoon, depending upon its size. A section not subdivided into squads is formed and executes its movements in the same manner as a squad. (See pars. 73 through 88.)

91. POSITIONS OF INDIVIDUALS (See figs. 34 and 35.)

a. *The platoon leader* takes his position 6 paces in front of the center of his platoon when in line. In column, he takes post in front of the left flank man.

b. *The platoon sergeant* takes his position to the left of the left man of the rear rank when the platoon is in line unless otherwise indicated. In march formation he follows the rear man in the right squad of the unit. He observes the conduct of the unit and sees that the correct formation is maintained and that commands are executed promptly and correctly.

c. *The assistant platoon sergeant* takes his post to the right of the right flank man of the front rank when in line. In column, he takes his post in front of the right flank man. He is responsible for maintaining the direction and cadence of march of the platoon.

d. *Other noncommissioned officers*, privates, and recruits whose positions are not prescribed otherwise, may be attached to platoons to equalize the strength without interfering with the permanent squad organization. They fall in on the left when platoons are in line or in the rear when platoons are in column.

92. TO FORM THE PLATOON. a. The command is—**FALL IN.** At the command **FALL IN**, the assistant platoon sergeant takes his position so that the leading rank will fall in with its center opposite and three spaces from the platoon sergeant. The other ranks form in rear of the leading squad or section with 40 inches' distance between ranks. Members of the platoon extend their arms to obtain their approximate intervals, but cover the corresponding members of the front ranks.

b. To form at close interval, the commands are—**AT CLOSE INTERVAL, FALL IN.** (See fig. 34.) At the command **FALL IN**, the movement is executed as prescribed, except that the squads form at close interval.

c. The platoon ordinarily is formed and dismissed by the platoon sergeant.

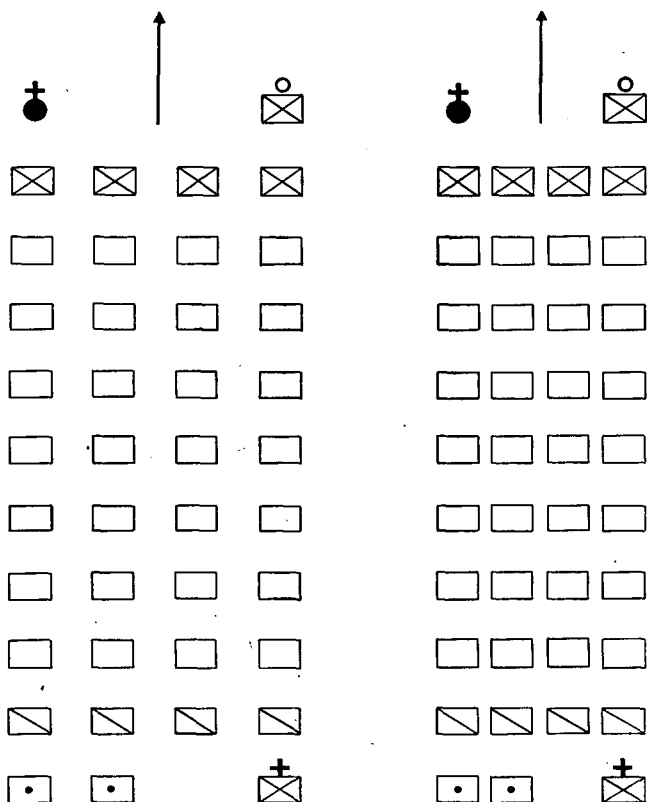
93. TO DISMISS THE PLATOON. The commands are—**INSPECTION, ARMS; PORT, ARMS; DISMISSED.** When not under arms, the command is **DISMISSED.**

94. PLATOON FORMATIONS FOR MARCHING. a. The normal formation for marching is in column of two or more files abreast. The squad leaders march at the heads of their squads. (See fig. 35.)

b. The platoon marches in line only for minor changes of position.

c. The platoon being in line, at the halt, to march to the right (or left); the commands are—**RIGHT (or LEFT), FACE; FORWARD, MARCH.** This marches the platoon in column of two or more files to the right (or left).

95. GUIDE IN MARCHING. When in ranks, except when otherwise directed, you maintain your distance and interval, and align yourself on the men toward the flank on which the guide is marching. When it is desired to guide toward the left, the command is **GUIDE LEFT.** When in column the guide and the platoon leader then change their relative positions. The guide crosses between the platoon leader and the platoon.



① NORMAL INTERVAL:
ARMS LENGTH

② CLOSE INTERVAL:
4 INCHES

DISTANCE: 40 INCHES

Figure 35. Rifle platoon in columns.

96. SUPPLEMENTARY COMMANDS. Whenever commands are given involving movements in which all squads in your platoon do not execute the same movement simultaneously, your squad leader gives the supplementary commands for the movement of his squad.

97. BEING IN COLUMN AT NORMAL INTERVAL, TO MARCH (FORM) AT CLOSE INTERVAL. **a.** The commands are—CLOSE, MARCH. (See fig. 36.) Being in march in column, at the command MARCH, the base squad takes up the half step. The squads away from the guide oblique toward the guide until the interval between men is 4 inches, and take up the half step when abreast of the base squad. When the dress

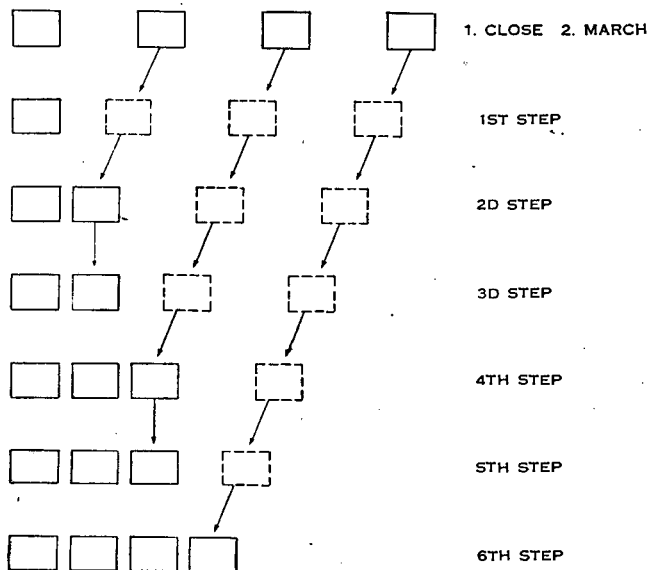


Figure 36. Close march, (while marching) four files.

has been regained all squads step off with a 30-inch step at the command **FORWARD, MARCH.**

b. Being at a halt in column, squads close by executing right (left) step.

98. BEING IN COLUMN AT CLOSE INTERVAL, TO MARCH (OR FORM) AT NORMAL INTERVAL. **a.** The commands are—**EXTEND, MARCH.**

b. When marching in a column, at the command **MARCH**, the squads away from the guide oblique away from the guide until the interval between files is one arm's length, and take up the half step when abreast of the base squad. The base squad takes up the half step until the dress has been regained when they resume the 30-inch step at the command **FORWARD, MARCH.**

c. At a halt in column, squads extend by executing left (or right) step.

99. TO CHANGE DIRECTION IN A COLUMN. The commands are—**COLUMN RIGHT OR (LEFT), MARCH.** When you are the right (or left) flank man of the leading rank (the guide and platoon leader excepted), you are the pivot for this movement. At the command **MARCH**, when you are the right flank man of the leading rank, face to the right (or left) in marching, and take up the half step until the other men of your rank are abreast of you; then resume the full step. In the meantime, the other men of the leading rank oblique to the right (or left) in marching without changing interval. When they are abreast of the spot on which you pivoted, they execute a second right oblique, and conform to your step. The ranks in rear of the leading rank execute the movement on the same ground and in the same manner as the leading rank. (See fig. 37.)

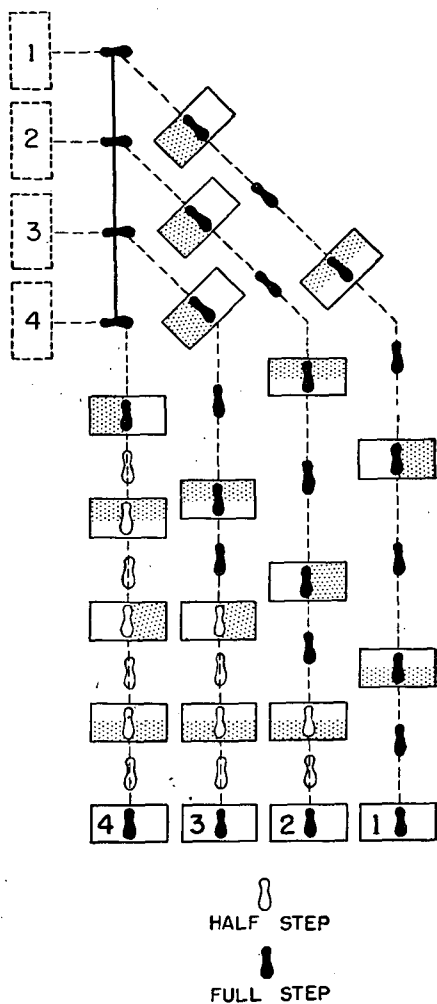


Figure 37. Column right, march.

100. BEING IN COLUMN, TO FORM LINE TO FRONT.

The commands are—COLUMN RIGHT, MARCH; PLATOON, HALT; LEFT, FACE. The command HALT is given after the change of direction is completed.

101. BEING IN ANY FORMATION IN MARCH, TO MARCH TOWARD THE FLANK.

The commands are—BY THE RIGHT (OR LEFT) FLANK, MARCH. At the command MARCH, given as the right (left) foot strikes the ground, you face to the right (left) in marching, and continue to march in the new direction. When your platoon is in column at close (4-inch) interval, the squads in rear of the squad which becomes the leading squad take up the half step until they each reach 40 inches distance from the squad ahead. This movement is used for short distances only.

102. TO STACK ARMS. Before stacking arms, ranks are opened. Arms then are stacked by each squad (see par. 85).

103. BEING IN LINE, TO OPEN RANKS. a. The commands are—OPEN RANKS, MARCH; READY, FRONT. At the command MARCH, the front rank takes two paces forward, halts, and executes dress right. The squad leader of the front rank glances momentarily to the right to aline himself with the guide and then turns his head and eyes to the front. The second rank takes one pace forward, halts, and executes dress right. The third rank, if present, stands fast and executes dress right. Each succeeding rank present takes two (four, or six) steps backward, halts, and executes dress right.

b. The platoon leader, moving by the most direct route, places himself on the flank of his platoon toward which the dress is made, one pace from and in prolongation of the front rank and facing down the line. From this position he alines the front rank. If necessary he calls men up or backward by name or number. He maintains a military bearing; and instead of weaving from side to side, he takes short side steps to verify alinement. He then faces to the left in marching, halts on the prolongation of each succeeding rank, executes right face, and alines the rank. After verifying the alinement of the rear rank, he faces to the right in marching, moves three paces beyond the front rank, halts, faces to the left and commands: **READY, FRONT.** He then takes his post in front of his platoon.

104. BEING AT OPEN RANKS, TO CLOSE RANKS. The commands are—**CLOSE RANKS, MARCH.** The front rank stands fast; the second rank takes one pace forward and halts. Each succeeding rank takes two (three, four, or five) paces forward, respectively, and halts. Each man covers his file leader.

105. TO FORM FOR SHELTER TENTS. a. Shelter tents are pitched in line and in formation only for purposes of instruction and for formal field inspections of equipment. Normally, in bivouac full use is made of available cover and concealment, and straight lines are avoided.

b. The platoon is formed for pitching shelter tents in one line. Squad lines may be used when enough space is not available.

c. When the men are armed with rifles the rifles are slung before forming for shelter tents.

d. The platoon being in line, to form in one rank for pitching shelter tents, the commands are—**FORM FOR SHELTER TENTS, MARCH**; **TAKE INTERVAL TO THE LEFT, MARCH**; **COUNT, OFF**.

e. At the command **FORM FOR SHELTER TENTS**, the second in command moves to a position on the right of the guide, who is on the right of the right man of the front rank. The messengers take position on the left of the left man of the rear rank.

f. At the command **MARCH**, all squads except the squad in the first rank face to the left in marching and step off. Squad leaders move their squads into line abreast of the squads already on line by giving the commands: **BY THE RIGHT FLANK, MARCH**; and **SQUAD, HALT**.

g. At the commands **TAKE INTERVAL TO THE LEFT, MARCH**; **COUNT, OFF**, given by the platoon leader, the entire rank executes these movements as prescribed in paragraphs 76 and 84.

h. On the platoon leader's direction, the odd numbers draw their bayonets and thrust them into the ground beside the outside of the left heel. The bayonet marks the spot of the front tent pole. Men not equipped with bayonets mark the place with the left heel. Odd and even numbers (Nos. 1 and 2; Nos. 3 and 4) pitch tents together.

i. To assemble, the commands are—**ASSEMBLE TO THE RIGHT, MARCH**; **RIGHT, FACE**; **COLUMN OF TWOS (THREES, OR FOURS) TO THE RIGHT, MARCH**. The second in command and messengers resume their normal posts as soon as the movement has been completed. For method of pitching shelter tents and display of equipment, see FM 21-15. (See fig. 38.)

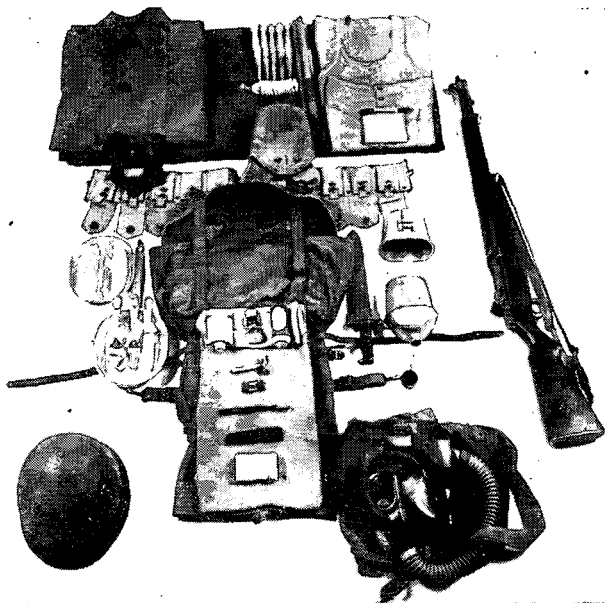


Figure 38. Display of equipment.

106. TO FORM SINGLE FILE AND RE-FORM. **a.** This is not a precise movement, but it is practiced in drill so that when necessary the movement is executed smoothly and without delay. These movements are executed from the halt only.

b. *Being in a column of two or more files, to form a single file,* the commands are—COLUMN OF FILES FROM THE RIGHT (LEFT), MARCH. At the preparatory command the guide places himself in front of the file that will move first. The squad leader of the right squad commands, FORWARD; the remaining squad leaders command STAND FAST. At the command, MARCH, the leading squad steps off and

the squad leaders of the remaining squads cause their squads to follow the leading squads in successive order from right to left.

c. Being in a single file to form a column of two or more files, the commands are—COLUMN OF TWOS (THREES), (FOURS), TO THE LEFT (OR RIGHT), MARCH. At the preparatory command the leading squad leader commands, STAND FAST; the squad leaders behind the leading squad command, COLUMN HALF LEFT (OR RIGHT).

d. On the command, MARCH, the leading squad stands fast, and the remaining squads form to the left (or right) of the leading squads.

107. TO FORM COLUMN OF TWOS AND RE-FORM. a.

Being in column of threes, to form column of twos, the commands are—COLUMN OF TWOS FROM THE RIGHT (OR LEFT), MARCH. At the preparatory command the platoon guide posts himself in front of the right file of the squads to move. At the same time the squad leaders of the right two squads command, FORWARD, the squad leader of the left squad commands, COLUMN OF TWOS TO THE LEFT (RIGHT). At the command, MARCH, the right two squads march forward; the left (right) squad forms a column of twos as prescribed for the squad in paragraph 87, and then executes column half right and column half left upon the squad leader's command, so as to follow the leading squads. Normal distances are maintained. (See fig. 39.)

b. Being in column of twos, to re-form in column of threes, the commands are—COLUMN OF THREES TO THE LEFT (RIGHT), MARCH. At the preparatory command the two leading squad leaders command.

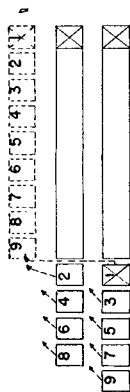
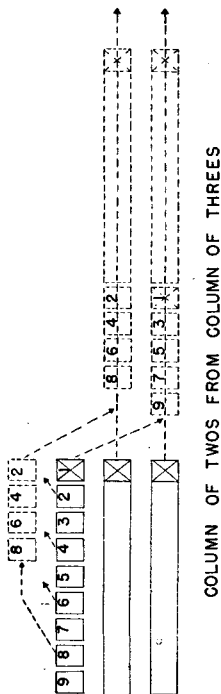
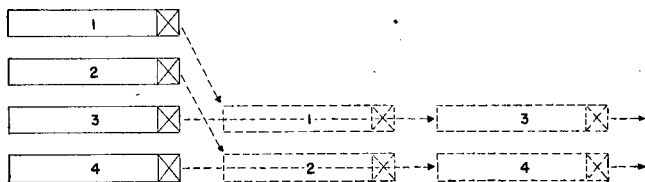


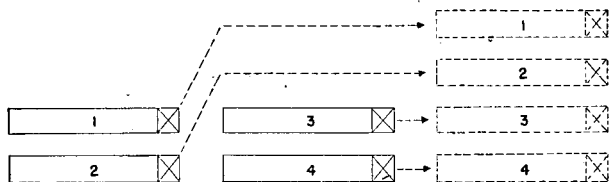
Figure 39. Column of twos from column of threes and
rc-form.

STAND FAST; the remaining squad leader commands, **COLUMN OF FILES FROM THE RIGHT (LEFT)**, **COLUMN HALF LEFT (RIGHT)**. At the command **MARCH** the two leading squads remain in position. The rear squad forms a single file from the right (or left) as indicated in figure 39, the squad leader moving in front of the number 2 man on his left, who follows his squad leader. The squad leader commands and executes **column half right (or left)** and halts his squad when its leading file is on line with the leading rank of the platoon. The platoon guide posts himself in front of the right file of the platoon.

c. Being in a column of fours, to form a column



COLUMN OF TWOS FROM COLUMN OF FOURS



COLUMN OF FOURS FROM COLUMN OF TWOS

Figure 40. Column of twos from column of fours and re-form.

of twos, the commands are—COLUMN OF TWOS FROM THE RIGHT (LEFT), MARCH. At the preparatory command the two squad leaders to move first (right or left squads) command FORWARD, the two remaining squad leaders command STAND FAST. At the command MARCH the two leading squads step off, the two remaining squads move in behind the two leading squads on the squad leaders' commands. (See fig. 40.)

d. Being in a column of twos to form a column of fours, the commands are—COLUMN OF FOURS TO THE LEFT (RIGHT), MARCH. At the preparatory command the two leading squad leaders command STAND FAST and the squad leaders of the two remaining squads command COLUMN HALF LEFT (RIGHT). At the command of execution the two squads in rear execute column half left. They then form beside the two leading squads at the command of the squad leaders.

Section III. THE COMPANY

108. GENERAL. a. Finally, the training you learned in the first and second phases is combined in the third phase—company drill. A company consists of a company headquarters and two or more platoons.

b. For dismounted drill and ceremonies, the company headquarters personnel are attached to the platoons to equalize the platoon strength without interfering with the permanent squad organization. For marches or special purposes, members of the company headquarters command group are formed as shown in figure 42 or as directed by the company commander.

c. Posts of officers, key noncommissioned officers, and the guidon bearer at company formations for drills and ceremonies are shown in figures 41, 42, 43, 44, and 45.

d. With the company in line or in mass formation, the guidon bearer is one pace to the rear and three paces to the left of the company commander.

e. For marches in the field the guidon usually is disposed with the company headquarters baggage. When the guidon is carried by the guidon bearer, he takes the position shown in figure 42.

109. RULES FOR COMPANY DRILL. a. The platoon, rather than the company, is the basic drill unit. Only such formations as are necessary for marches, drills, and ceremonies are prescribed for the company. The company forms in line, in column, in mass or extended mass formation, or in column of platoons in line as shown in figures 41, 42, 43, 44, and 45.

b. In company drill when the men in the unit are to execute the same movement together, the platoon leaders repeat the preparatory commands of the company commander for facings, steps, and marchings, except when the preparatory command of the company commander is **COMPANY**. In this case, the platoon leaders give the preparatory command **PLATOON**. When platoons of the company are to execute a movement in successive order, such as a column movement, the platoon leader of the first platoon to execute the movement repeats the company commander's preparatory command, and the leaders of the other platoons give a caution command such as **CONTINUE THE MARCH**. The platoon leaders of the other platoons repeat the company command-

er's preparatory command and command of execution so that their platoons execute the movement on the same ground as the first platoon.

c. To open ranks, the company commander gives **OPEN RANKS**. The platoon leaders then order their platoons to open ranks. Then they aline their platoons and give the commands: **READY, FRONT**.

d. When the company is in column and it is desired to obtain the correct distance between platoons (such as a column from extended mass formation) the command is **CLOSE ON LEADING PLATOON**. At this command the leading platoon leader causes his platoon to take up the half step. Each succeeding platoon, as soon as the correct distance has been obtained, takes up the half step of its leader's command. When all platoons have obtained the correct distance, the company commander gives **FORWARD, MARCH**, and all platoons step off with the normal 30-inch step.

e. In giving commands or cautions, the platoon leaders may state the number of their platoons, as **FIRST PLATOON, HALT**; or **SECOND PLATOON, FORWARD**. These commands apply, when necessary, to movements executed in route step or at ease. The platoon leaders do not repeat the company commander's commands for the company to fall out, stack arms, take arms, or execute the manual of arms.

f. Whenever commands are given in which one platoon is to stand fast or continue the march while other platoons do not, its platoon leader commands: **STAND FAST** or **CONTINUE THE MARCH**.

g. The company does not execute marchings in line except for minor changes in position.

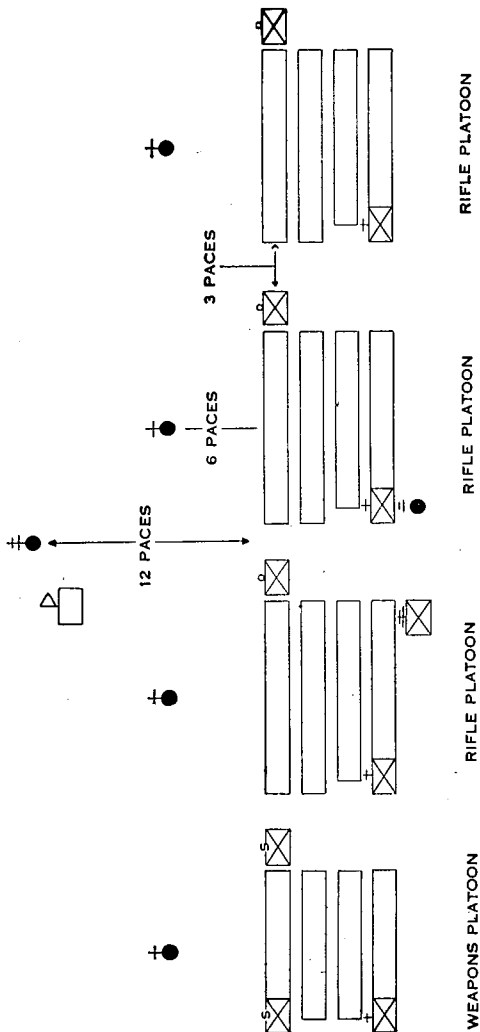


Figure 41. Rifle company in line.

110. TO FORM THE COMPANY. *a.* *The first sergeant* takes his post nine paces in front of the point where the center of the company is to be, faces that point, and commands: **FALL IN.** At the command **FALL IN** the company forms in two or more ranks with normal interval between men (unless close interval is directed) and three-pace intervals between platoons.

b. *Each platoon sergeant* takes his post three paces in front of the center of his platoon. The platoons then form as prescribed in paragraph 92 under the supervision of the platoon sergeant.

c. *The platoon sergeants* then command: **REPORT.** Remaining in position (at order arms if armed with the rifle), the squad leaders, in succession from front to rear in each platoon, salute and report, "All present," or "Private absent." The platoon sergeants then command: **INSPECTION, ARMS; PORT, ARMS; ORDER, ARMS,** and face about. At the command **REPORT** given by the first sergeant, the platoon sergeants, beginning with the right platoon, successively salute and report, "All present or accounted for" or ". men absent."

d. All platoons having reported, the *first sergeant* commands: **POSTS.** The platoon sergeants face about and move by the most direct routes to their positions as shown in figure 41. The first sergeant then faces the company commander, salutes, and reports, "Sir, all present or accounted for," or "Sir, men absent," and without command faces about and moves by the most direct route to his position as shown in figure 41.

e. When the platoons cannot be formed in regularly organized squads, the platoon sergeants com-

mand: INSPECTION, ARMS; PORT, ARMS; RIGHT SHOULDER, ARMS, and call the rolls. Each man, as his name is called, answers, "Here," and comes to order arms. The platoon sergeants then divide the platoons into squads and report as prescribed.

f. *The company commander* places himself 12 paces in front of the center of and facing the company in time to receive the report of the first sergeant. *The second in command* and *platoon leaders* immediately take their posts after the first sergeant has reported. When armed with the carbine they stand at attention with the piece in the carrying position.

g. In forming the company, the men required to make a report salute while reporting and hold the salute until it is returned. The officer receiving the report does not return the salute until the report is completed.

111. BEING IN LINE TO MARCH TO THE RIGHT (OR LEFT). The company is faced to the right (or left) and marches as prescribed for the platoon in paragraph 94. The company commander, first sergeant, and guidon bearer take their positions as shown in figure 42. The second in command of the company normally takes his post 40 inches in rear of the left squad of the rear platoon.

112. TO FORM WITH CLOSE INTERVAL BETWEEN MEN. The commands are—AT CLOSE INTERVAL, FALL IN. At the command FALL IN the company forms as prescribed in paragraph 110 with each platoon forming at close interval. This formation is used for roll calls or where space is limited.

113. TO DISMISS THE COMPANY. a. The commands are—FIRST SERGEANT, DISMISS THE COMPANY.

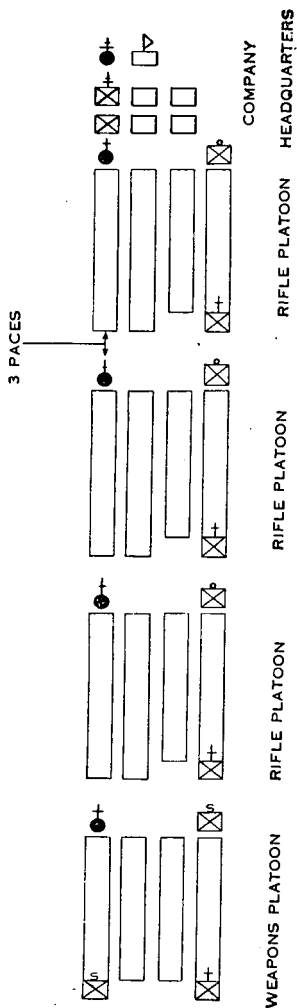


Figure 42. Rifle company in column.

The company being in line at a halt, at the command **FIRST SERGEANT**, the first sergeant moves by the most direct route to a point three paces from the company commander (9 paces in front of the center of the company), halts, and salutes. The company commander returns the salute and commands: **DISMISS THE COMPANY**. The first sergeant salutes; the company commander returns the salute and falls out. The other officers of the company fall out at the same time. The platoon sergeants take their posts three paces in front of the centers of their platoons. The first sergeant, when his salute is returned, executes about face and commands: **INSPECTION, ARMS; PORT, ARMS; DISMISSED**.

b. The platoons being in line at a halt, dismissal may be ordered by the command **DISMISS YOUR PLATOONS**. The platoon leaders salute; the company commander returns the salute and falls out. The platoon leaders about face and order the dismissal of their platoons with the commands: **PLATOON SERGEANT, DISMISS THE PLATOON**. This is executed as prescribed for the commands, **FIRST SERGEANT, DISMISS THE COMPANY**. The platoon sergeant takes his post three paces in front of the center of his platoon.

c. The first sergeant may order the platoon sergeants to dismiss their platoons by giving them the command **DISMISS YOUR PLATOONS**. The platoon sergeants salute: the first sergeant returns the salute and falls out. The platoon sergeants then about face and dismiss their platoons as described in paragraph 93.

114. TO ALINE THE COMPANY. **a.** The company being in line at a halt, to aline the company the company commander orders: **DRESS RIGHT (CENTER, LEFT)**. At the command **DRESS RIGHT (LEFT)**, the *platoon leader* of the base platoon dresses his platoon immediately by the commands: **DRESS RIGHT, DRESS; READY, FRONT**. When **DRESS CENTER** is given, the center platoon leader dresses his platoon to the right in the same manner. If the company consists of four platoons the right center platoon is the base platoon. Each platoon leader dresses his platoon toward the center (right or left) of the company as soon as the base platoon has completed its dress. When not adjacent to the base platoon, he dresses his platoon on the next platoon toward the base platoon.

b. To aline the company when in a mass formation at a halt, the commands are—**AT CLOSE INTERVAL DRESS RIGHT, OR (LEFT), DRESS; READY, FRONT**. At the command **DRESS**, the company dresses at close interval. The alinement of each rank is promptly verified by the base platoon leader. When the platoon leader resumes his post, the company commander commands: **READY FRONT**.

115. PLATOON DRILL APPLICABLE. The company marches, executes changes of direction, closes and extends intervals between squads in column, opens and closes ranks, stacks and takes arms as in platoon drill.

116. BEING IN COLUMN AT CLOSE INTERVAL, TO FORM COMPANY MASS. **a.** The company being at a halt, the commands are—**COMPANY MASS LEFT, MARCH**. At the preparatory command the leading

Diagram illustrating the formation of a Rifle Platoon in column formation, showing the layout of the platoon and the distance between platoons.

The platoon is organized into four platoons, each consisting of 5 members (indicated by the number 5 in a box):

- WEAPONS PLATOON (Leftmost)
- RIFLE PLATOON (Second from left)
- RIFLE PLATOON (Third from left)
- RIFLE PLATOON (Rightmost)

The distance between the platoons is 40 inches. The interval between members within a platoon is 4 inches.

The platoon is led by a sergeant (S) at the front, followed by a sergeant (S) and a sergeant (S) in the middle, and a sergeant (S) at the rear. The platoon is moving forward, as indicated by the arrow and the text "6 PACES".

forms the company in mass, with 4-inch intervals between all the men in ranks. (See fig. 43.)

b. The company being in march, the commands are the same. The leading platoon leader gives **CONTINUE THE MARCH**; platoon leaders of succeeding platoons give **COLUMN HALF LEFT**. Immediately after the command **MARCH**, the leader of the leading platoon halts his platoon and the other platoons move to their new positions in the same manner as before.

117. BEING IN COLUMN, TO FORM EXTENDED MASS FORMATION. The commands are—**COMPANY MASS** ----- **PACES LEFT (OR RIGHT), MARCH**. At the command **MARCH**, the movement is executed as de-

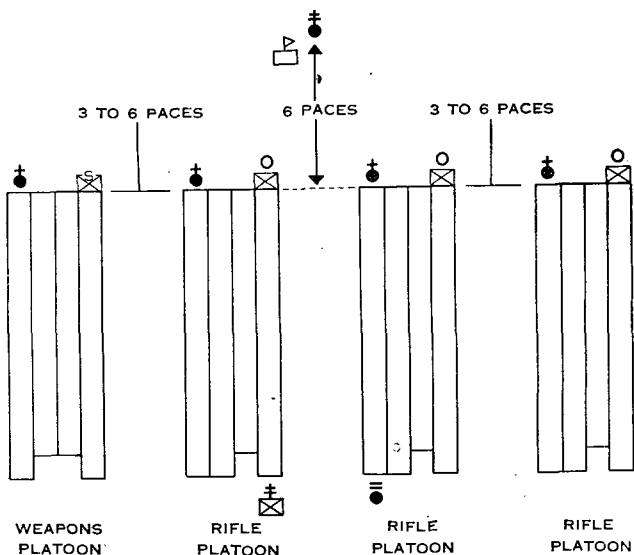


Figure 44. Rifle company in extended mass formation.

scribed in paragraph 116 except that the rear platoons execute a column left and column right to move to the new position beside the leading platoons at the interval ordered. Each platoon is halted when its leading rank is on line with the leading rank of the platoons already on line. (See fig. 44.) When it is desired to increase the size of the mass to present a more impressive appearance for drills and ceremonies this formation is used. In extended mass formation the company drills in the same manner as for mass formation, maintaining the interval between platoons.

118. BEING IN MASS FORMATION, TO CHANGE DIRECTION. **a.** The commands are—**RIGHT (OR LEFT) TURN, MARCH, FORWARD, MARCH.** The right flank man of the line of guides and platoon leaders is the pivot of this movement. At the command (right turn) **MARCH**, he faces to the right in marching and takes up the half step. Other front rank men do a right oblique, advance until opposite their places in line, do a second right oblique, and upon arriving abreast of the pivot man take up the half step. Each succeeding rank makes the movement on the same ground and in the same manner as the first rank. All continue marching at the half step until the command: **FORWARD, MARCH** is given. This command is given after the entire company has changed direction and has arrived on line.

b. In turning to the left on a moving pivot, each rank guides left until the command: **FORWARD, MARCH**; after that, the guide is right unless otherwise announced.

c. The company commander faces the company

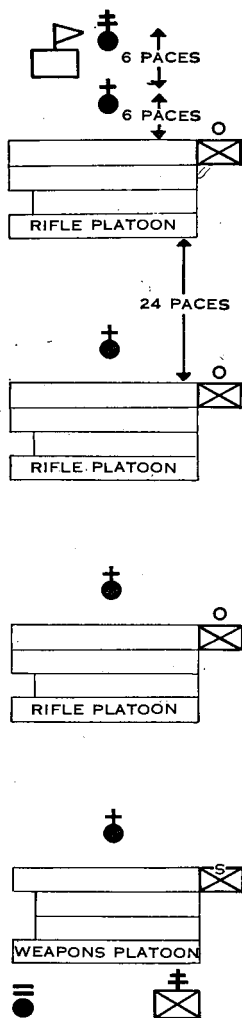


Figure 45. Rifle company in column of platoons in line.

and marches backward until the change in direction has been completed.

119. BEING IN COMPANY MASS, TO FORM COLUMN.

a. *Being at a halt*, the commands are—COLUMN OF FILES (TWOS, THREES, OR MORE); RIGHT (OR LEFT) PLATOON, FORWARD; MARCH. At the command MARCH, the right platoon marches forward. Each of the remaining platoons follows in column in its normal formation, executing column half right and column half left upon the commands of its leader.

b. *Being in march*, the commands are—COLUMN OF FILES (TWOS, THREES, OR MORE); RIGHT (OR LEFT) PLATOON, DOUBLE TIME; MARCH. At the command MARCH, the right platoon takes up the double time. Each of the remaining platoons continues in quick time, taking up the double time at the command of its leader in time to take its place in the formation.

120. TO FORM COLUMN OF PLATOONS IN LINE.

Being in column of twos (threes, or fours) at normal interval and distance, the commands are—COMPANY MASS 24 PACES RIGHT, MARCH; LEFT, FACE. (See fig. 45.) This formation is used for inspections.

CHAPTER 7

FORMATIONS OF THE BATTALION AND THE REGIMENT

Section I. GENERAL

121. GENERAL. **a.** The formations of the infantry battalion and regiment are prescribed in this chapter. They are recommended as a guide for the corresponding units of the other arms and services.

b. The regiment does not drill by command. Its battalions form and march as directed by the regimental commander. When practicable, the formation and movement of the subdivisions of the battalion and regiment are made clear to the unit commanders before starting the movement.

c. When in mass formation the battalion drills by command. Such drill is limited to movements for ceremonies where the units of the battalion execute the manual, facings, and marchings as one body at the command of the battalion commander. These movements are executed by the battalion in a manner similar to that prescribed for the company.

d. The assembly of units in mass formation is directed by the battalion commander. Each company commander moves his company to its place in the most convenient manner.

e. To assume any formation, the battalion or regimental commander announces the desired formation, the point for the right (or left) of the battalion or regiment, and the direction in which the line or column is to face. The units approach the line on which

the battalion or regiment forms in column or line formations. On completion of the movement, the companies are given AT EASE until another movement is ordered.

f. After a battalion is halted the companies make no movement to correct their alinement or position unless ordered by the battalion commander.

g. In ceremonies, after the ceremony has started the units remain at attention until ordered to stand at ease by the next higher commander.

h. A unit may be presented to its commander or to a reviewing officer. When this is done, the presenting officer faces his unit and gives the commands: PRESENT, ARMS. Then he faces to the front and salutes. The members of his staff salute and end the salute with him. His guidon or flag bearer (if present) begins and ends present guidon with his salute.

122. COMMANDS AND ORDERS. The commands or orders of the battalion or regimental commander are given orally, by bugle, by signal, or by means of staff officers or messengers who transmit them to the commanders concerned.

123. STAFF. a. The commissioned staff of a commander forms in one rank one and one-half paces to his rear. The enlisted personnel of his staff form one and one-half paces to the rear of the officers. When only one staff officer is present, he is posted one pace to the right and one and one-half paces to the rear of the commander. Staff members usually are arranged from right to left in order of rank, the senior on the right; however, the commander may cause them to be arranged in any desired order.

b. When necessary to reduce the front of the staff, as in marching, it is formed in a column of threes and follows the commander. The staff marches under the direction of the senior staff officer.

Section II. THE BATTALION

124. FORMATIONS. **a.** The battalion forms in column, in line with companies in line, in line with companies in mass, or in mass, as shown in figures 46 to 49 inclusive. For inspections the battalion is formed in column of companies, each company being in column of platoons in line.

b. The band is posted by the adjutant as shown in figures 47 and 48.

c. The attached units take their position as directed by the battalion commander. They conform to the formation and movements of the other units of the battalion.

d. Regardless of the direction the battalion faces, the companies are designated numerically from right to left in line and from head to rear in column; that is, first company, second company, third company.

e. The terms "right" and "left" apply to right and left as the troops face.

f. The designation "center company" indicates the center or the right center company, according to whether the number of companies is odd or even.

g. The battalion commander supervises the formation from such positions as best will enable him to correct alinements, intervals, and distances. With his staff (less the adjutant), he takes his post in time to receive the report.

h. Any formation or combination of formations may be employed to meet existing conditions of space or purpose.

125. TO FORM IN COLUMN. The battalion forms in column from a line of companies in line by executing right face. Usually the battalion commander prescribes the formation, the direction the column will face, the hour of forming, the location of the head of the column, and the order in column of the battalion headquarters, companies, attached units, and trains. At the appointed time, the company commanders form their units as prescribed. They place their units in column and report their arrival in place to the battalion commander or his adjutant. (See fig. 46.)

126. TO FORM IN LINE WITH COMPANIES IN LINE (FOR CEREMONIES) (see fig. 47). **a.** Before the ceremonies the adjutant sees that the battalion position on the parade ground is marked with two flags. The flags are placed one on each flank of the line on which the battalion is to form. The adjutant takes his initial post for the ceremony on the right of and facing down this line.

b. When a band is to participate in the ceremonies the adjutant prearranges a signal or a specific time for *Adjutant's Call* to be sounded.

c. Companies are marched from the left flank in column of threes (fours), so as to arrive at a position parallel to and in rear of the line successively from right to left. The command of execution for their movement is so timed that they will step off at the first note of the music following *Adjutant's*

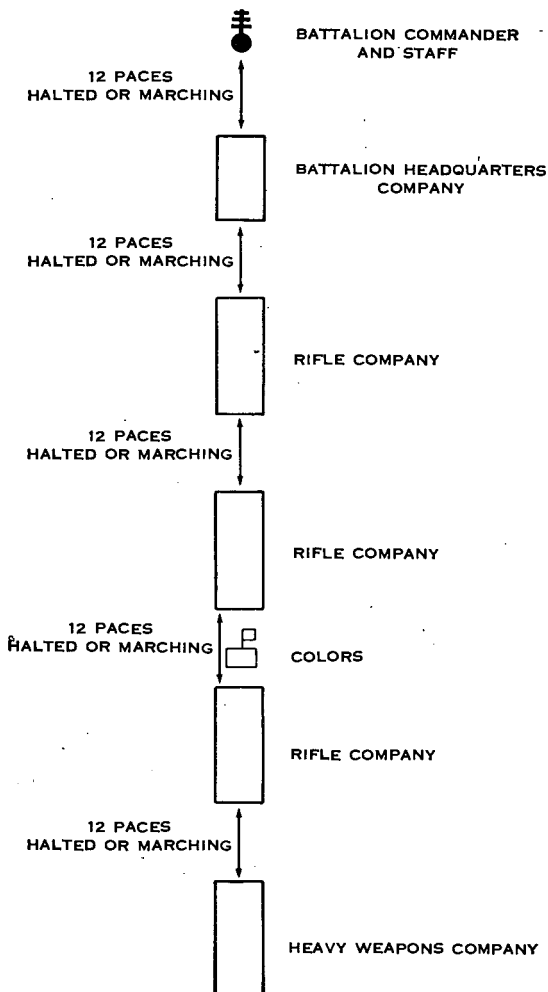


Figure 46. Battalion in column.

Call. The line of march is far enough off the line on which the battalion is to form to permit alinement of the guides of the right company by the adjutant. As each company arrives in rear of its position, it is halted and faced to the left. The company commander then commands: GUIDES ON LINE. At this command the guide of each platoon moves (at the trail when armed with the rifle) to his position on the line of flags and faces the adjutant. The adjutant alines the guides of the right company; the guides of other companies cover the guides already on the line. As soon as the guides have established themselves on the line, the company is alined as prescribed in paragraph 114. The right man of the front rank places himself so that his chest touches the right arm of the guide.

d. When the units have reached their positions on the line, the band stops playing. The adjutant then moves by the most direct route to a position midway between the line of company commanders and the battalion commander. He halts and faces the battalion.

e. When all units are dressed, the adjutant commands: GUIDES, POST. At this command the guides move to their positions in ranks.

f. The adjutant then brings the battalion to present arms, faces the battalion commander, salutes, and reports, "Sir, the battalion is formed."

g. The battalion commander returns the salute and orders, "Take your post." The adjutant passes to the battalion commander's right and takes his post on line with the staff. The battalion commander brings the battalion to order arms.

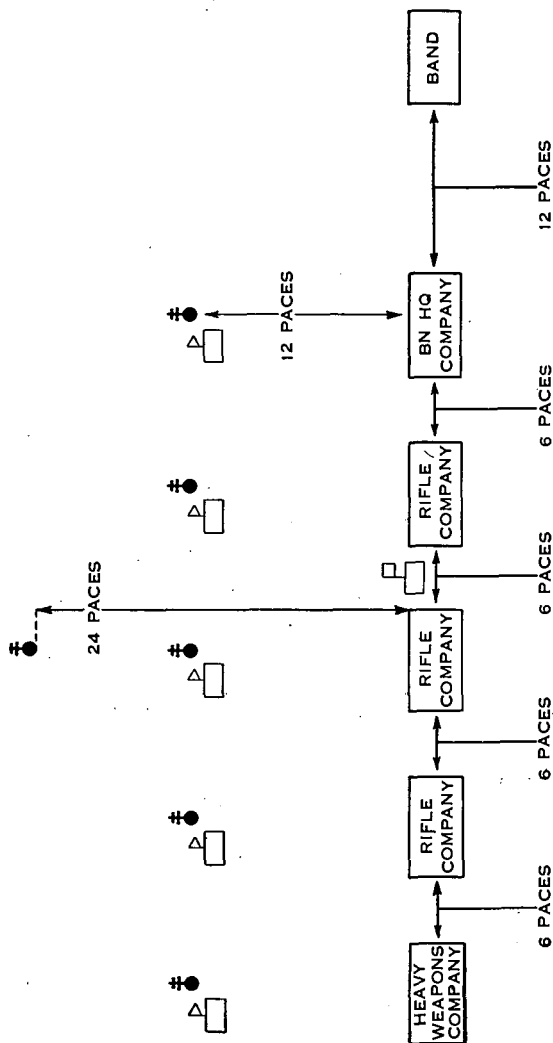


Figure 47. Battalion in line with companies in line.

127. TO FORM IN LINE WITH COMPANIES IN MASS FORMATION (FOR CEREMONIES) (see fig. 48). The

procedure is the same as in forming in line, except—

a. The companies are marched from either flank in column of threes (fours) along a line in rear of the line on which the battalion is to form. When opposite its place in line, each company successively executes column left (right). As soon as this column movement has been initiated, the company commander orders: **GUIDE OF LEADING PLATOON ON LINE**. At this command the guide of the leading platoon moves out at double time (at right shoulder arms) to the line marked by the flags, halts, comes to order arms, and faces the adjutant. The guide marks the right of the company. The company commander then orders: **COMPANY MASS LEFT (COMPANY MASS . . . PACES LEFT), MARCH**. The order is timed so that the leading platoon halts short of the line of guides. The remaining platoons successively move into position at the designated interval on the left of the leading platoon.

b. At the command **GUIDES, POST**, the guides move to their normal positions.

128. TO FORM THE BATTALION IN MASS. The procedure is the same as in forming in line except that companies are marched from either flank in column of threes (fours) at close interval without distance between platoons. (See fig. 49.) The line of march is in rear of the line on which the battalion is to form. When opposite its place in line, each company executes column left (right). As soon as this column movement has begun, the company commander commands: **GUIDE OF LEADING PLA-**

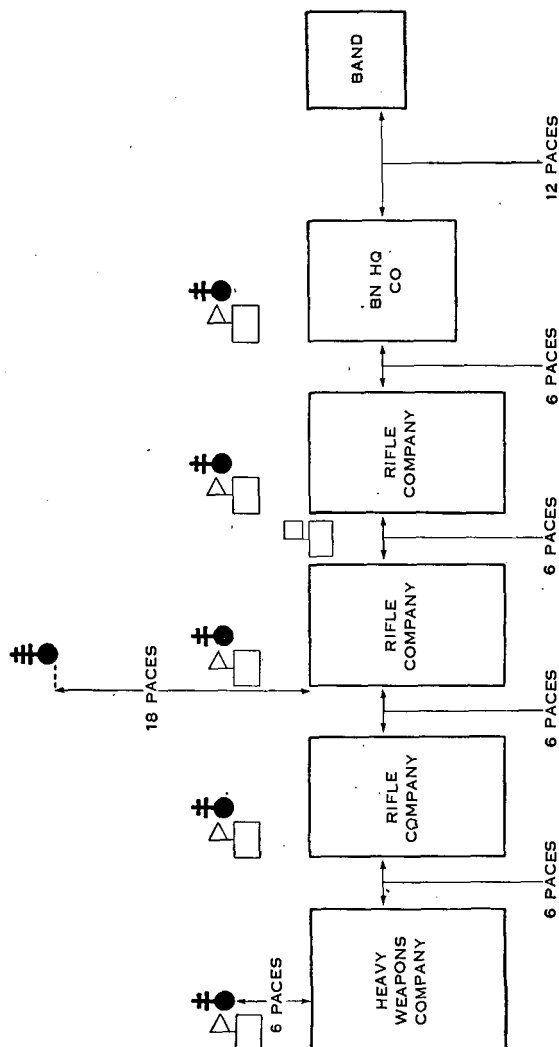


Figure 48. Battalion in line with companies in mass.

TOON ON LINE. The guide moves out, the company is halted, and the guides take their posts as described in paragraph 127.

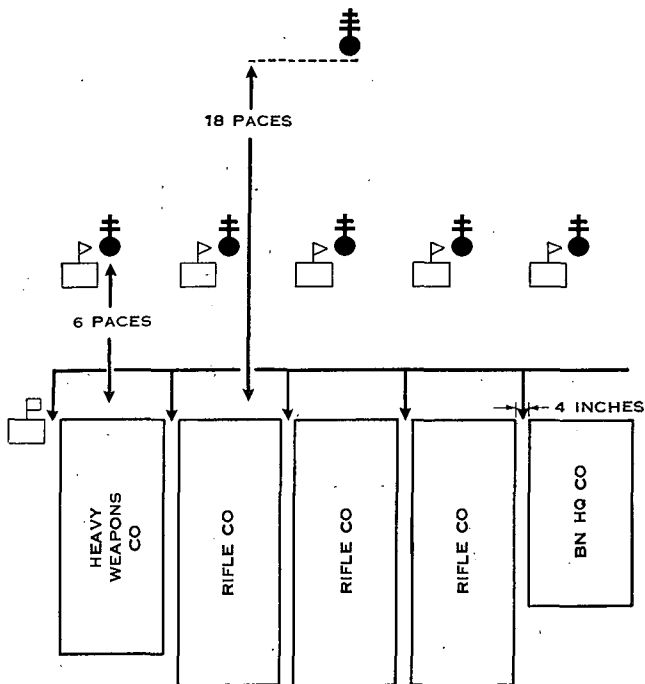


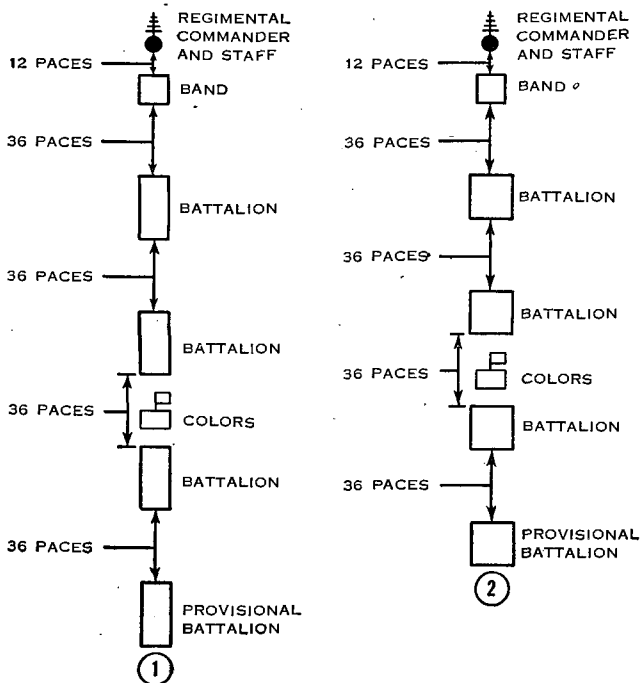
Figure 49. Battalion in mass formation.

129. TO DISMISS THE BATTALION. **a.** The battalion commander commands: **DISMISS YOUR COMPANIES.**

b. The company commanders salute the battalion commander, march their companies to the place of dismissal, and dismiss them as prescribed in paragraph 113.

c. After the companies march off, the battalion commander dismisses his staff.

d. In case the battalion commander desires to release the companies to their commanders, without prescribing that the companies be dismissed promptly, he commands: **TAKE CHARGE OF YOUR COMPANIES.** The company commanders salute the battalion commander and take charge of their companies.



- ① With battalions in column.
 ② With battalions in mass formation.

Figure 50. Regiment in column.

Section III. THE REGIMENT

130. FORMATIONS. **a.** The regiment forms in column with the battalions in column, in column with the battalions in mass, in line with the battalions in mass, or in line with the battalions in line of company masses as shown in figures 50 to 52.

b. The separate companies of the regiment usually are grouped as a provisional battalion. When not grouped as a provisional battalion, these units form on the left of the regiment when it is in line or at the rear when it is in column. (See figs. 50 and 51.)

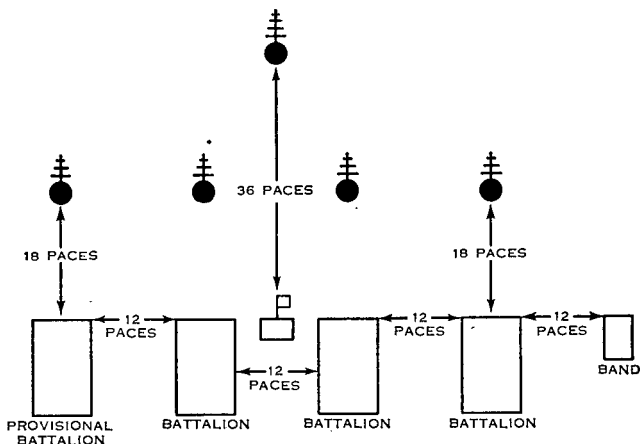


Figure 51. Regiment in line with battalions in mass formation.

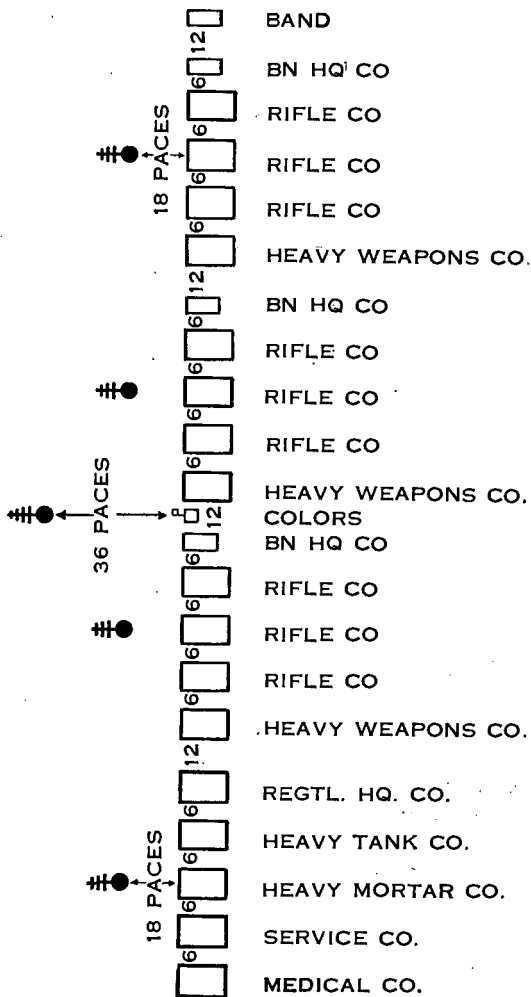


Figure 52. Regiment in line with companies in mass formation.

131. TO FORM THE REGIMENT. **a.** The regimental commander prescribes—

- (1) The formation (with or without vehicles).
- (2) The place and time of the formation.
- (3) The direction the units will face.
- (4) The location of the head of column (or right of the line).
- (5) The order in column or line of the headquarters, band, battalions, separate companies of the regiment, attached units, and the trains.

b. Before forming the regiment the regimental commander may have marked the positions on which the larger elements are to form.

c. On arrival at their designated places the battalions and separate companies of the regiment are given rest.

d. For ceremonies, the procedure for the formation of a battalion is followed as described in paragraph 126, except that the battalion adjutants take their posts at *Adjutant's Call* on the line on which the regiment is to form. They face down the line from their positions, which are six paces from the point where the right flanks of their respective battalions will rest. When all units of their battalions are on line, they move to their posts by the most direct routes.

e. The regimental adjutant acts for the regiment in a manner similar to that prescribed for the battalion adjutant in paragraph 126.

f. When a commander or adjutant gives a command which is to be executed by troops under the command of another commander, as when a regi-

mental adjutant causes the troops to be brought to attention, the command is given in a conversational tone of voice, but loud enough to be heard distinctly by the other commanders. It is not separated into a preparatory command and a command of execution. It is not given smartly so as to cause it to be executed prematurely by some of the troops.

132. TO DISMISS THE REGIMENT. To dismiss the regiment the regimental commander orders the commanders of the battalions and separate companies of the regiment to dismiss their units. The procedure is the same as described in paragraph 129.

CHAPTER 8

MOUNTED DRILL

Section I. GENERAL

133. GENERAL. **a.** The drill described in this chapter provides for the orderly formation and movement of vehicles in ceremonies. The formations may be modified to conform to local conditions.

b. The term "motorized units" includes armored units and the term "company" includes battery.

c. The men of motorized units ride in their vehicles. In other units the only men who ride are those needed to drive the vehicles and to man the transported equipment.

134. DISMOUNTED AND MOTORIZED TROOPS PARTICIPATING IN CEREMONY. When both marching and motorized troops take part in a ceremony, it is desirable to have the vehicles move as a unit separately from the foot troops. This helps to reduce damage to the vehicles resulting from excessively slow driving. When possible the speed should be at least 10 miles per hour. This can be done by moving the vehicles by bounds. Another way is to allow enough time between the start of the marching men and the start of the vehicles so that both, with normal speed, arrive at the desired destination together.

135. DISPOSITION OF WEAPONS. In a motorized unit you fall in at formations for drills and ceremonies in the same manner as for dismounted troops. When mounted in vehicles, unless at rest or at ease,

sit at attention holding your weapon in the position of order arms. Grasp the hand guard of your rifle just above the lower band. When armed with the carbine, grasp it just below the front band. The drivers, assistant drivers, and others specifically designated place their weapons in the boots or racks provided or in any other safe and appropriate place.

136. MANUAL OF ARMS. **a.** When dismounted, execute the manual of arms for foot troops. Do not execute the manual in the vehicle.

b. When armed with the rifle or carbine, take up the positions as prescribed in paragraph 135.

c. When passing in review, unless you are a driver or are armed with the rifle or carbine, fold your arms. Hold your elbows shoulder high with your right arm uppermost.

d. The officers in vehicles execute the hand salute. The men in vehicles, unless in charge of a unit or detachment, do not salute.

137. THE COMMANDER. The mounted drill commander usually is in front of the base element. From this position he leads the unit in the desired direction and at the desired speed. He may however move to where he best can observe and supervise his unit, leaving its guidance to another officer.

138. BASE. **a.** In mounted drill any element or vehicle may be designated as the base. Ordinarily the base vehicle follows the commander or conforms to his movement. The other elements or vehicles regulate and guide on the base vehicle.

b. In mass, the right front vehicle normally is the base vehicle. When not in mass, the right vehicle

usually is the base vehicle in line, and the leading vehicle usually is the base vehicle in the column.

c. Base elements adjust their movements to prevent interference with the other elements during changes in the formation.

139. INTERVALS AND DISTANCES. **a.** In mounted drill the intervals and distances may be varied to meet local conditions of terrain. The normal intervals and distances are shown in figures 53 and 54.

b. On the command or signal OPEN or CLOSE the intervals or distances are increased or decreased.

c. The intervals or distances are not closed when coming to a halt unless the unit is commanded or signaled to CLOSE.

140. SPEED. **a.** In mounted drill the leader and base elements move at a uniform rate of speed, which usually is not more than 15 miles per hour.

b. Other elements, when necessary, vary their speed gradually during movements to conform with the base or to complete movements.

141. FORMATIONS. **a.** The formations described in this chapter can be adapted to all motorized units, regardless of type or number of vehicles. When practical the vehicles are formed in columns or lines of approximately 20 vehicles formed as a single unit. For tactical formations, see the manual for the particular type of unit concerned.

b. The formations are as follows:

- (1) *Line.* In this formation the elements or vehicles are abreast and the front edges of the vehicles are alined. (See fig. 53.)

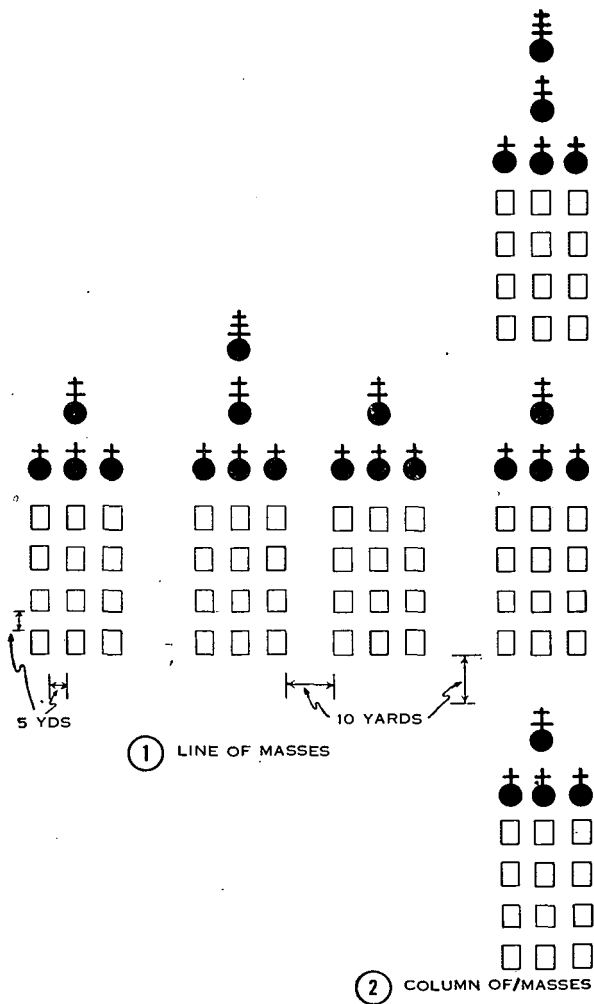


Figure 53. Vehicles in mass formation.

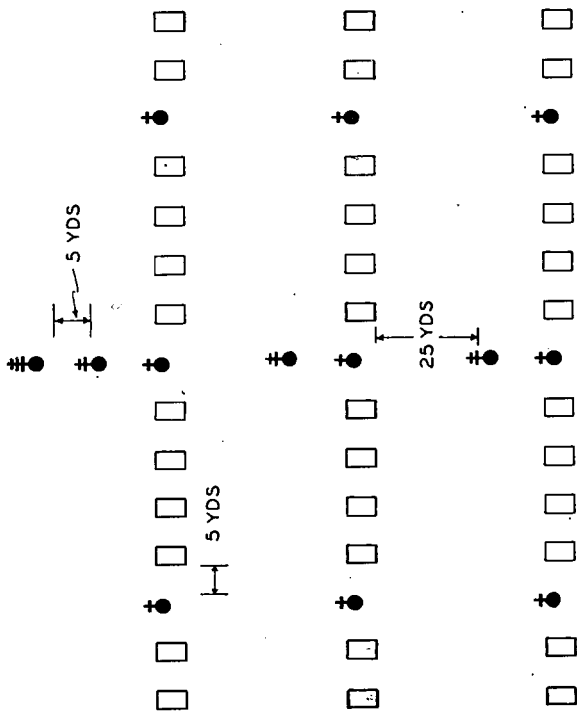


Figure 54. Battalion in column⁷ with companies in line.

- (2) *Column*. In this formation the elements or vehicles are placed one behind the other and the right edges of the vehicles are alined. (See fig. 54.)
- (3) *Mass*. A unit formed with two or more columns abreast constitutes a mass. Masses may be grouped as follows:
 - (a) *Line of masses*. Masses abreast with 10-yard interval. (See fig. 53.)
 - (b) *Column of masses*. Masses placed one behind another with 10-yard distance between companies. (See fig. 53.)
 - (c) *Line of battalions, in line of masses*. Battalions, in line of masses, abreast with 20-yard interval between battalions.
 - (d) *Line of battalions, in column of masses*. Battalions in column of masses, abreast with 20-yard interval between battalions.
 - (e) *Column of battalions, in line of masses*. Battalions in line of masses, placed one behind another, with distances of 20 yards between battalions.
 - (f) *Column of battalions, in column of masses*. Battalions in column of masses, placed one behind another, with distances of 20 yards between battalions.

c. *Mass formations* may be used for ceremonies or instruction by companies or larger units.

142. VEHICLES MASSED AS A SEPARATE UNIT. a.

When vehicles are massed as a separate unit, they are placed with respect to the foot troops as directed by the unit commander. The distance and interval between the vehicles and the marching

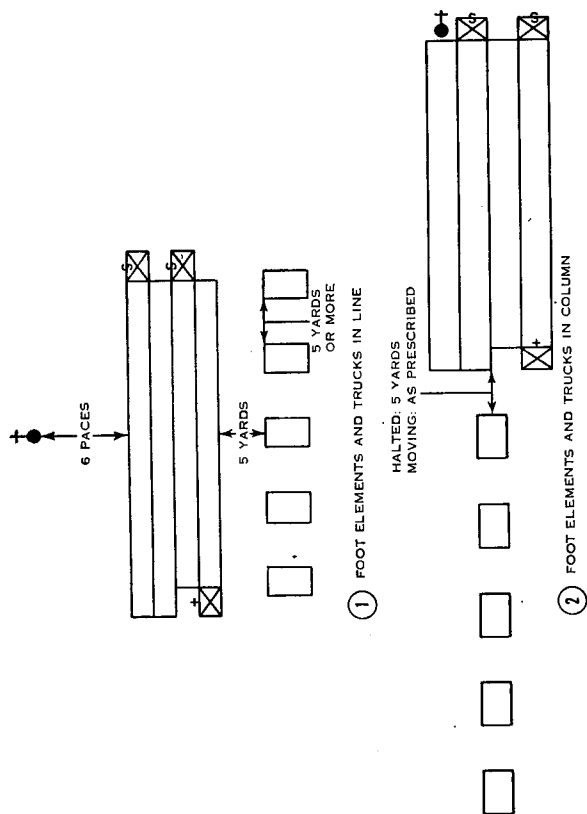


Figure 55. Formation of vehicles accompanying dismounted troops.

troops is stated by the unit commander. (See fig. 55.) The normal distance and interval between halted vehicles is 5 yards.

b. A distance of not less than 12 yards and an interval of not less than 5 yards between moving vehicles is suitable.

143. VEHICLES ACCOMPANYING DISMOUNTED TROOPS. When forming with foot troops, vehicles form 5 yards in rear of the rear line of men. The interval between the vehicles depends on the frontage of the unit with which they are forming, but is never less than 5 yards. (See fig. 55.)

144. FORMATION AT VEHICLES. To form at the vehicles, from any formation, the commands are—**AT YOUR VEHICLES, FALL IN.** At the command **FALL IN** the men move to their assigned vehicles and form as shown in figure 56. When there are more than five men they form two or more ranks (not to exceed three) with 40 inches between ranks, as shown in B of figure 56. When there are more than 15 men the number of men per rank may be increased. Artillery sections form as prescribed in service of the piece manuals.

145. LOAD VEHICLES. At the command **LOAD VEHICLES**, the men in formation at the vehicle load their weapons and equipment under the direction of their leader. When the loading is completed the men designated to ride in the vehicle mount and take their seats and sit at attention.

146. UNLOAD VEHICLES. With the men in the vehicles, the command is—**UNLOAD VEHICLES.** At this command the men dismount and remove their

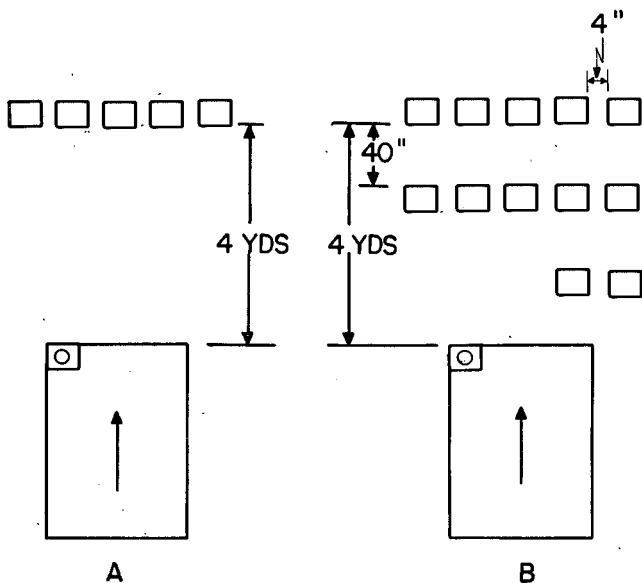


Figure 56. Formations at vehicles.

weapons and equipment under the direction of their leader. The unit re-forms without command as described in paragraph 144.

Section II. MOVEMENT OF VEHICLES

147. GENERAL. a. Formations while moving. The rules for drill of vehicles are the same regardless of their number, because the vehicles of a unit normally form in line or in column. Complicated maneuvers are not executed.

b. Instruction before ceremonies. The formations and movements are explained before the ceremonies. To attain orderly formations and movements at ceremonies, it may be necessary to drill in the following essential movements:

- (1) Movement forward in line and column.
- (2) Movement from column to line and from line to column, including changes in direction.
- (3) Movement into a mass formation from a single column.
- (4) Movement in mass formation, including changes in direction.
- (5) Forming a single column from a mass formation while moving or from a halt.

148. TO START ENGINES. The vehicles are started at the command or signal **START ENGINES**. They are kept running until the command or signal **STOP ENGINES** is given. When the vehicles are halted during ceremonies, the engines are kept running unless the halt is prolonged.

149. TO MOVE FORWARD. The commander gives the warning signal **FORWARD** and his vehicle moves out. The other vehicles move forward at the designated distance (or interval). They are alined on and follow the base vehicle.

150. TO HALT. The commander orders his driver to signal **HALT**. The driver then slows down and halts the commander's vehicle. The other vehicles close to the prescribed distance (interval) and halt.

151. TO FORM COLUMN OR LINE. In any formation, except line or column, the commander places his own vehicle at the base position and signals **ASSEMBLE**. Then he extends his arm horizontally and points in the direction of the line or column on which the vehicles are to form. The other vehicles then move

to position in columns or lines at the prescribed distance or interval.

a. Being in line, to form a column.

- (1) The commander signals **COLUMN**, and orders his driver to give the signal indicating whether the movement is to be made to the right, left, or front. Then he has his vehicle move in the new direction. The remaining vehicles, in succession from the right (left), turn and follow at the prescribed distance.
- (2) In armored units the column formations are executed from any line formation by successive movements of the next elements within a unit to their positions in rear of the forward moving base. The base is followed alternately by the next lower element on its right and left. These elements begin their movement by changing their formations, if required, and moving by the most direct route to their new positions.

b. Being in column, to form a line.

- (1) The commander signals **LINE**, and orders his driver to give the signal indicating the direction the movement is to be made (right, left, or front). Then he has his vehicle move in the desired direction. The other vehicles form in line on the commander's vehicle. (See figs. 57 and 58.)
- (2) In armored units a formation in line is attained from any column by a fan-shaped deployment toward both sides of the base. The next element within the unit in rear of

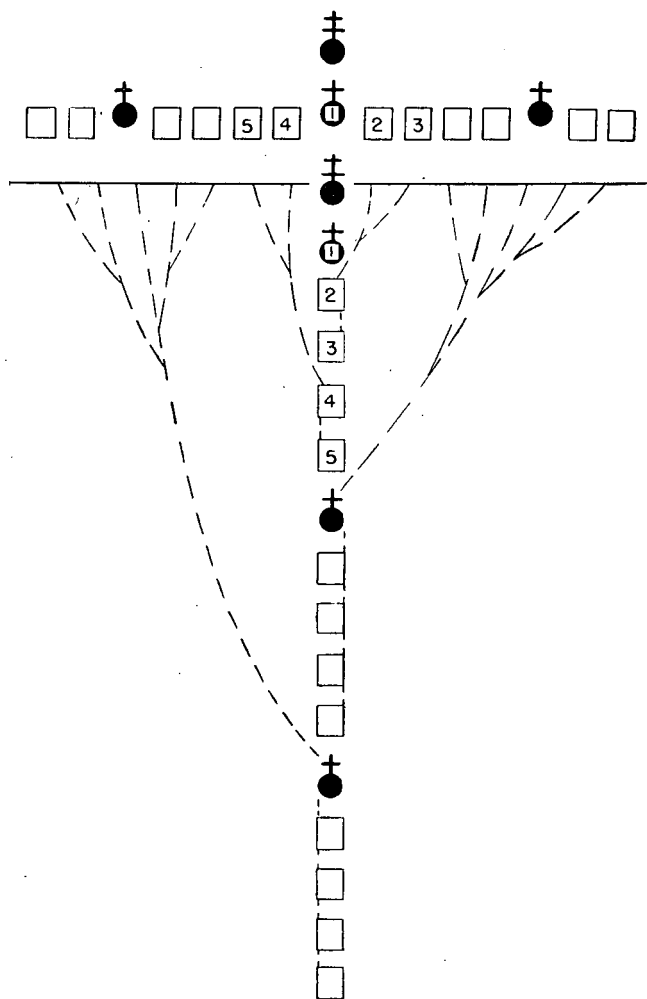


Figure 57. Forming line from column in armored unit.

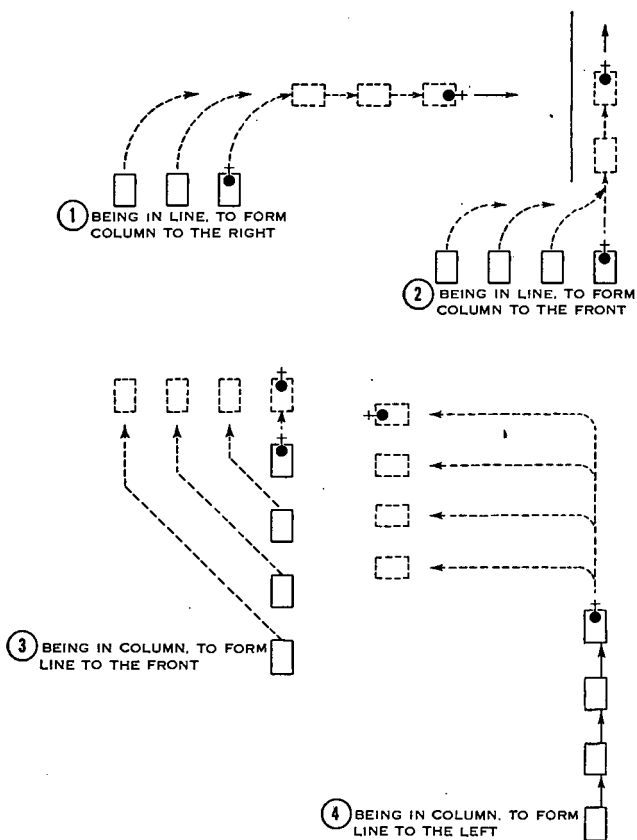


Figure 58. Movement of vehicles in line or column; changing direction of march.

the base moves to the right of the base, the third to the left of the base, and so on alternately. (See fig. 57.) These elements move by the most direct route without changing formation until they arrive near their new

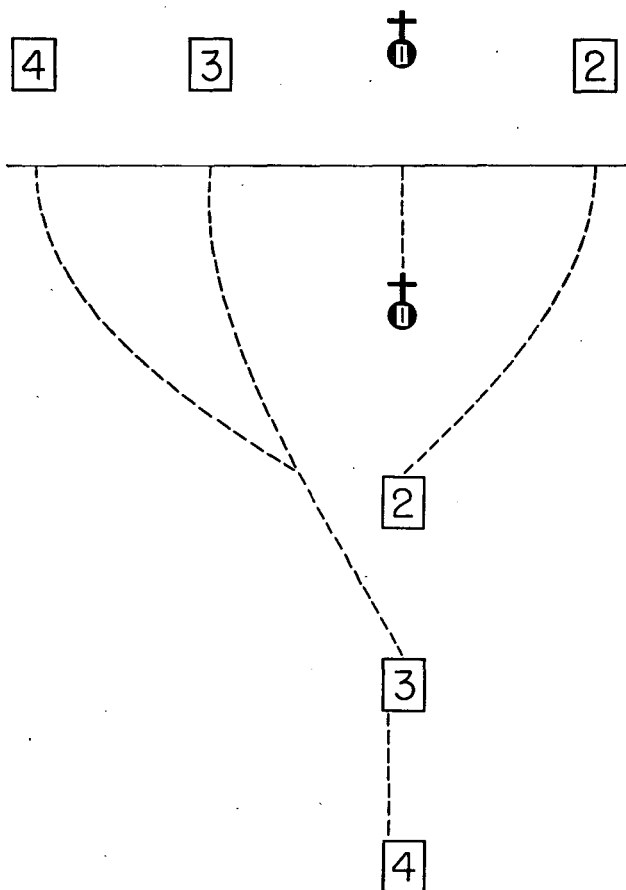


Figure 59. Forming line from platoon in column, less than five vehicles.

positions where they form a line, when required. When a line is formed in any direction other than the direction of march, the head of the column is turned in the new

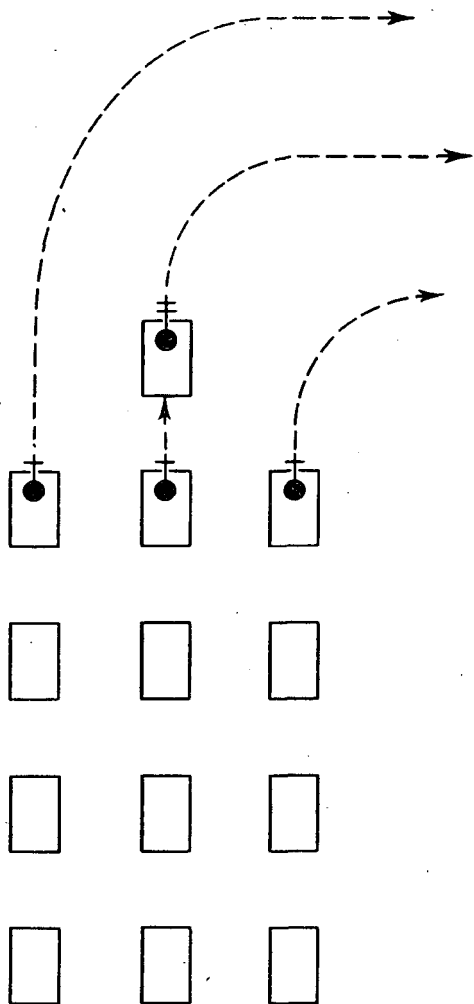


Figure 60. Movements of vehicles in mass formation; changing direction of march.

- direction before the deployment is ordered.
- (3) Platoons of five vehicles form a line from column as shown in figure 57. Platoons of less than five vehicles form a line by the same rule as those for the platoon with five vehicles as shown in figure 59.
 - (4) To change the direction of march for a unit, the commander directs the movement of the base on the arc of a circle so that the pivot turns on a minimum radius. For movements to the flank, all vehicles turn simultaneously on a minimum radius in the direction indicated by the commander.
 - (5) When the unit is in a column formation the elements behind the base successively change direction in the same manner and on the same ground as the base. (See fig. 60.)
 - (6) When the unit is in any formation except column, the other elements regulate on the base and maintain their relative positions.
 - (7) Changes in direction are made on a radius of not less than 15 yards.

152. BEING IN MASS TO FORM A SINGLE COLUMN.

The commander signals or commands **COLUMN** and points to the column leader who is to lead off. He then moves his own vehicle in the desired direction; followed by the leading vehicle of the designated column. The leading vehicle is followed by the remaining vehicles of that column. The other columns follow in succession. (See fig. 61.)

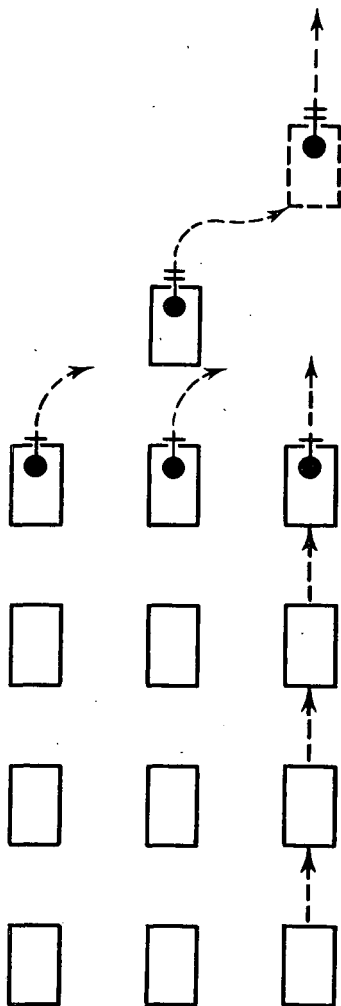


Figure 61. Vehicles being in formation of several columns abreast, to form single column.

Section III. SIGNALS

153. GENERAL. **a.** When conditions make oral commands inadequate, signals are used for transmitting commands and warnings. The signals described in this manual are the arm-and-hand signals used in mounted drill.

b. When a movement is to be executed by one unit or all units of a command, a preliminary signal designating the unit or units to execute the movement is given. The person giving the signal faces the unit or units for whom it is intended. The signal is given either from the ground or from a vehicle. The signal for executing the movement is given as soon as the preliminary signal has been understood.

c. One signal is preferable to a combination of signals. When a combination of signals is used, the signals should be easily recognizable and given in the order in which the command is worded. For example, to signal **ASSEMBLE IN COLUMN OF PLATOONS** give the signals for **ASSEMBLE**, **COLUMN**, and **PLATOONS** in that order.

d. To change the formation of lower units, it is preferable for the leader to move the base element and indicate or signal the desired formation. All other elements conform to the base.

154. ARM-AND-HAND SIGNALS. The general arm-and-hand signals used for mounted drill are—

a. ATTENTION. Extend your arm sideways slightly above the horizontal, palm to the front, and wave toward the head several times.

b. FORWARD; BY THE RIGHT (LEFT) FLANK; TO THE REAR. Face and move in the

desired direction of march; at the same time raise your arm vertically, to the full extent of the arm, palm to the front. Then lower your arm and hand to the horizontal in the direction of the movement.

c. MOUNT. Extend your arm downward, at the side, palm out, and raise arm sideward and upward to an angle of 45° above the horizontal. Both arms may be used when giving this signal.

d. DISMOUNT. Extend your arm sideward and upward to an angle of 45° above the horizontal, palm down, and lower it to your side. Both arms may be used when giving this signal.

e. CLOSE FORMATIONS. (From turrets of tanks and open vehicles.) From the position of arms raised sideways, horizontally, palms up, bring the arms vertically overhead until the palms touch. Repeat several times.

f. CLOSE FORMATION. (From cabs of closed vehicles.) Extend your left arm sideward to the horizontal, palm up, and raise it as high as the cab permits. Repeat several times.

g. MASS. Extend your arm horizontally sideward, palm up, fingers extended and joined, then by flexing the elbow, bring the tips of your fingers to the point of your shoulder several times.

h. EXTEND. Raise your arms vertically overhead, backs of hands together, palms down. Then drop them sideward to the horizontal position. Repeat this several times. In a formation possessing width and depth, extension is made in both directions.

i. STOP ENGINES. Cross the forearms in front of your chest. Repeat the signal until it is understood.

j. MOVE IN—GEAR OR SPEED. Hold up the number of fingers which indicates the desired gear or speed.

k. MOVE IN REVERSE. Extend your arm and hand, palm toward the driver, and make a pushing motion. Repeat this several times until the vehicle has moved to the desired position.

l. START ENGINES. Rotate your arms in front of your body, describing circles to simulate cranking.

m. COLUMN. Raise your arm vertically. Then drop your arm to the rear and describe circles in a vertical plane with your arm fully extended.

n. LINE. Raise both arms sideways horizontally.

CHAPTER 9

CEREMONIES

Section I. REVIEWS AND PRESENTATION OF DECORATIONS

155. GENERAL. a. In paragraphs 1 and 2 you were told that the purpose of ceremonies is to promote teamwork and pride in your organization. In ceremonies you will realize that your individual performance is reflected on the unit to which you belong. Pride in your organization is aroused by making you feel that you have some responsibility in developing your unit. A sense of unity is promoted by pride in your own accomplishments, by pride in the reputation of your unit, and by confidence in your companions.

b. Other purposes of ceremonies are to give honors, preserve traditions, and exhibit the state of training of a command.

c. For the conduct of formal and informal guard mount, see FM 26-5.

156. COMMANDER OF TROOPS. The senior officer present in the ceremony is designated as commander of troops. He is responsible for the formation, presentation, and march in review. A commander reviewing his own troops designates some other officer as commander of troops. When the review is given for a visiting higher commander or civilian dignitary, the local commander designates a commander of troops so that he may accompany the visitor and receive the review with him.

157. PREPARATIONS. The line on which the troops are to be formed and the route of march are marked or designated. The post of the reviewing officer is marked with a flag placed opposite the center of the line of the troops. (See fig. 62.)

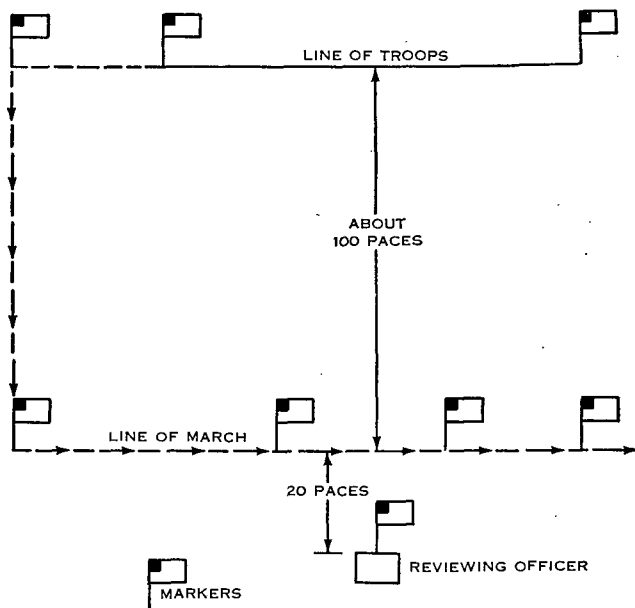


Figure 62. Preparation for review.

158. FORMATIONS. **a.** Any of the formations described for the battalion or regiment may be used. The formation used is limited by the space available and the formation in which the units pass in review. The formation may be modified to meet the local situation.

b. In reviews of a regiment or larger group, especially when troops pass in review in mass formation,

special arrangements are made to provide for breaking up into march columns after the troops have passed the reviewing officer. This is done by assigning areas into which the different units can move without blocking the line of march.

159. FORMATION FOR REVIEW. a. A review may consist of six parts—

- (1) Formation of troops.
- (2) Retreat (if scheduled).
- (3) Presentation and honors.
- (4) Inspection (passing around the troops).
- (5) Decorations and awards (if scheduled).
- (6) March in review.

b. Battalions and regiments are formed as prescribed. (See fig. 63.) In reviews in which two or more arms are present, the troops are arranged as ordered by the commander of troops. As a guide, units should be arranged from right to left in line with the slowest unit on the right (usually infantry) and progressing to the most rapidly moving unit on the left.

c. The troops move to their position in the most convenient manner. For large reviews the commander of troops prescribes the routes and time of arrival. When the frontage of the units has been measured and marked, the units may arrive in any convenient order and occupy their place in line. When this is not done, the units form successively from the right. The first method is preferable in large mixed commands.

d. When commanders are mounted in vehicles, they dismount and take their posts as prescribed or as directed. They remain at their post from the

time their units arrive on the line until the command **PASS IN REVIEW**.

e. In motorized or mechanized units or elements, occupants of vehicles usually are required to form dismounted in a formation corresponding to that of the other units in the review. At the command **PASS IN REVIEW**, they break ranks, move at double time, and mount their vehicles.

f. An adjutant, designated by the commander of troops, forms the troops in a manner similar to that described for a battalion or regiment. After all units are formed, alined, and have been brought to attention (if at rest or at ease), the adjutant commands: **PRESENT, ARMS**. When the troops have come to present arms, he faces the commander of troops, salutes, and reports.

g. When the formation consists of one battalion, it presents arms at the command of the adjutant.

h. When the formation consists of one regiment (two or more battalions), at the command of the adjutant the battalion commanders and special unit commanders bring their units to present arms, starting with the center (right center) battalion and continuing simultaneously toward both flanks.

i. In formations consisting of two or more regiments, the regimental commanders repeat the command of the adjutant, starting with the center (right center) regiments and continuing simultaneously toward both flanks. The battalion and special unit commanders within their respective regiments then bring their units to present arms as prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

j. Units and individuals not armed with rifles execute the hand salute at the command **PRESENT, ARMS**.

They end the salute at the command **ORDER, ARMS**. They remain at attention during the execution of the manual of arms.

k. The commander of troops and his staff take their position midway between the leading rank of the unit commanders and the post of the reviewing officer, opposite and facing the center of the line. The commander of troops returns the salute of the adjutant and orders him to take his post. He then commands: **ORDER, ARMS**. Next he commands: **REST** or **AT EASE**, and faces toward the post of the reviewing officer.

l. The members of the staff do not salute with the commander of troops when the troops are presented to him.

m. When the commander of troops faces toward the reviewing officer, the members of his staff move to their positions to his rear. This is done at the commands of the senior staff officer.

160. REVIEWING PARTY. **a.** When the formation has been completed, the reviewing officer with his staff moves to his position opposite the center of the line of troops to receive the review. (See fig. 64.)

b. The local commander (if not acting as commander of troops), distinguished persons invited to accompany the reviewing officer but not themselves receiving the review, staffs, and enlisted personnel take positions facing the troops as shown in figure 64. When an organization is reviewed before an inspecting or other officer junior in rank to the local commander, the junior takes position to the left of the local commander.

c. An officer from the local staff is designated to escort distinguished persons and to show them their

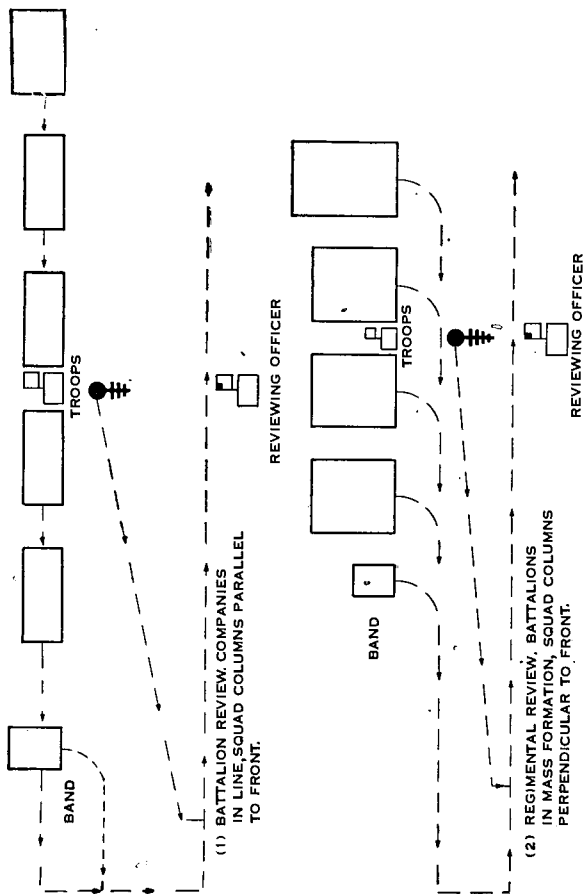


Figure 63. Formations for review.

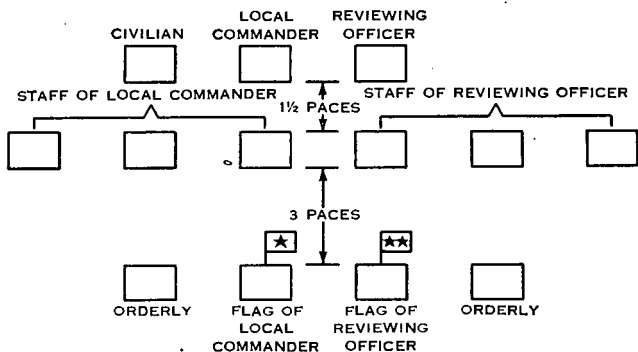


Figure 64. Reviewing party.

places. When a *civilian* receives the review, he takes position on the *right* of the local commander; if necessary, timely explanation of the ceremony is made to him.

d. As the reviewing officer moves to his position, the commander of troops faces his troops and brings them to attention.

161. RETREAT. a. When a review is held at retreat, the commander of troops, as soon as the reviewing officer arrives at his post and the troops have been brought to attention, brings the troops to parade rest. Then he commands or signals the band or field music to **SOUND RETREAT**. At the conclusion of **RETREAT** the troops are brought to attention and present arms. The band plays **THE NATIONAL ANTHEM**. When a band is not present, the bugles sound **TO THE COLOR**. The commander of troops and his staff salute at the first note of **THE NATIONAL ANTHEM** (or **TO THE COLOR**) and end their salute at the last note. When ceremony is held on an Army post, the gun is fired at the last note of retreat, and as **THE**

NATIONAL ANTHEM (OR TO THE COLOR) is played, the flag is lowered in the manner prescribed in AR 600-25.

b. The commander of troops remains facing the troops and salutes at the first note of THE NATIONAL ANTHEM (OR TO THE COLOR). His staff, the reviewing officer and his staff, and all military spectators salute at the same time. The salute is held until the last note of the music. The commander of troops, on ending his salute, faces the reviewing officer and salutes. The members of his staff salute and complete their salutes with him, and the ceremony proceeds as described in paragraph 162.

c. Each regimental color (standard) salutes at the command: PRESENT, ARMS, given by the commander of the battalion with which the colors are posted or by the commander of the battalion to the right of the colors when they are not posted with a battalion. The regimental color is returned to the order at the last note of THE NATIONAL ANTHEM (OR TO THE COLOR), except when the grade of the reviewing officer entitles him to the honor. In this case, the regimental color remains at salute until the last, battalion is brought to order arms at the completion of the presentation and honors. The National Color renders no salute.

162. PRESENTATION AND HONORS. a. When a review is held at a time other than at retreat, the commander of troops brings the troops to present arms as soon as the reviewing officer has taken his post. When the grade of the reviewing officer entitles him to the honor, each regimental or separate battalion color salutes with its command. (See par. 161.) When all the troops have presented arms, the com-

mander of troops faces the reviewing officer and salutes. The members of his staff salute with him. The reviewing officer returns the salute. The commander of troops ends his salute, brings the troops to order arms and, when the formation consists of more than one battalion, orders AT EASE.

b. Honors are given the reviewing officer when his grade so entitles him, as prescribed in AR 600-30. The band (a designated band near the center of the command, if more than one band is present) or field music sounds the honors when the commander of troops and his staff salute the reviewing officer. The reviewing officer, the members of his staff, and all military spectators salute at the first note of the music and hold the salute until the music and gun salute are completed. When the honors are completed, the commander of troops ends his salute and brings the troops to ORDER ARMS and gives AT EASE.

c. When artillery is present in the review and when the commander of troops deems it practicable, a salute is fired in the manner prescribed in AR 600-25. The first gun is fired with the first note of the music. The detachment firing the salute rejoins its unit after the salute is fired. Use of the gun salute is limited to special ceremonial occasions when it is desired to stage an especially impressive ceremony. For gun salutes, see AR 600-25.

163. INSPECTION. **a.** *On completion of the presentation and honors*, the reviewing officer and his party move forward to the post of the commander of troops, halting at 6 paces distance. The two exchange salutes. Their staffs do not salute. The commander of troops then guides the reviewing party around the formation, beginning with the unit on the

right of the line and passing in front of the line and then around the rear of the formation. In large reviews, the reviewing party normally passes between the line of regimental commanders and staffs and the line of battalion commanders and staffs. The commander of troops and the local commander march on the side of the reviewing officer, that is, away from the troops. They are followed by the staffs of the commander of troops, of the local commander (if present), and of the reviewing officer. Each staff follows its own commander in column of files.

b. The reviewing officer may direct that his staff, flag, and orderlies remain at the post of the reviewing officer or that only his personal staff and flag accompany him.

c. *When the inspection is made in motor vehicles,* the reviewing party enters the vehicles which drive up to the post of the reviewing officer after completion of the honors. In each vehicle one seat on the right side (the side away from the troops during inspection) is left vacant. The vehicles move to the post of the commander of troops and stop. The commander of troops exchanges salutes with the reviewing officer, enters the reviewing officer's vehicle, and occupies the vacant seat. His staff officers occupy the vacant seats in the remaining vehicles. The orderlies and flag bearer remain at their posts. The vehicles proceed on the route of inspection as already described.

d. *As the reviewing party approaches,* each company or battalion (when the battalion is in mass formation) commander commands: **EYES, RIGHT.** All men execute eyes right. As soon as the reviewing officer comes into their line of vision, they follow

him with their eyes, turning their heads, until he reaches their front. At this point, the head and eyes of each man remain fixed to the front. *When the troops are standing at ease*, each company or massed unit is brought to attention as the reviewing party approaches.

e. The band of an organization plays while the reviewing officer is in front or rear of the organization.

f. The reviewing officer and those accompanying him salute the Color when passing in front of it.

g. The reviewing officer makes such general inspection of the command as he may desire while passing around the troops. A detailed inspection is not a part of a review ceremony.

h. *On arriving at the right of the band, after passing around the line*, the commander of troops salutes and halts. The reviewing officer returns the salute and proceeds with his staff to his post. When the reviewing officer and his staff have passed him, the commander of troops and his staff move directly to their posts facing the reviewing officer. When the inspecting party is in motor vehicles, a stop is made at the post of the commander of troops, where the commander of troops dismounts, exchanges salutes with the reviewing officer, and returns to his post. His staff dismount and return to their posts at the same time. The vehicles then proceed to the post of the reviewing officer, where the members of the reviewing party dismount and return to their posts.

164. MARCH IN REVIEW. **a.** When the reviewing party is again in place after the inspection of the troops, the commander of troops commands: **PASS IN REVIEW.**

b. At the command **PASS IN REVIEW**, the band moves to a position that enables it to move straight out on the route of march without changing direction. If the band is not out of the way the unit on the right may run into it. The commander of the unit next to the band gives the necessary commands to put the troops in march in the formation designated for the review. The band starts to play and marches forward at the command of execution **MARCH** given by the commander of the unit next to the band. Other units move out in succession to follow in column at the prescribed distance.

c. The band and each unit change direction at the points indicated without command from the commander of troops. When the units are in mass formation, at each change of direction the commander of each formation (company or battalion) in turn commands: **LEFT TURN, MARCH; FORWARD MARCH.**

d. The regimental and battalion commanders, other than the commander of troops, move into position in the column at the head of their troops after the **LEFT TURN** onto the reviewing line.

e. The commander of troops moves into position at the head of the column after the second change in direction.

f. The commander of troops and the regimental and battalion commanders salute and execute eyes right when they arrive 6 paces from the front of the reviewing officer. They end the salute when their staffs have passed 6 paces beyond the front of the reviewing officer. Members of their staffs salute with them. The reviewing officer returns their salutes. Other members of the reviewing party do not salute.

g. After saluting the reviewing officer, the commander of troops turns out of the column and takes his post on the right side of the reviewing officer. The members of his staff accompany him and take their posts on the corresponding side of the reviewing officer's staff. When the rear element of his command has passed, the commander of troops faces the reviewing officer and salutes. Then, accompanied by his staff, he rejoins the command.

h. When the person reviewing the command is not mounted in a vehicle, the commander of troops and his staff (if mounted), turn out of the column after passing the reviewing stand and dismount preparatory to taking post. In such cases the salute of the commander of troops, before rejoining his command, is made before remounting.

i. When the commander of troops and his staff are in vehicles, the vehicles are parked on the side of the reviewing officer toward the direction of march and in rear of the lines occupied by the reviewing officer, the commander of troops, and their staffs.

j. Band leaders and drum majors execute and end their salutes at the point prescribed for the other commanders. Each band, when it has passed the reviewing officer, executes column left three times to take a position in front of and facing the reviewing officer and, at least, 12 paces from the left flank of the marching troops. It continues to play until the band following it nears the post of the reviewing officer. It then ceases playing and leaves the field. The band following begins playing as soon as the preceding band has ceased.

k. In large commands, two bands may remain alongside each other after they have turned out of

column to alternate in playing while the troops pass in review. Bands may be massed and posted as directed by the commander of troops.

l. When only one band is present, it remains in position facing the reviewing officer until the review has ended. It then follows in rear of the last unit.

m. Troops march in review with the guide toward the flank on which the reviewing officer is posted. Each company commander (or the senior company commander when the battalion is in mass formation), without turning his body, commands: **EYES, RIGHT; READY, FRONT.** He gives the command **RIGHT** when he is 6 paces from the front of the reviewing officer, and the command **FRONT** when the rear of his unit has passed 6 paces beyond the reviewing officer. In each company or mass formation, the right flank men do not execute eyes right.

n. At the command **EYES, RIGHT**, the company commanders and platoon leaders execute eyes right and give the hand salute. The guidon bearers execute present guidon and eyes right.

o. All end the salute at the command **FRONT.** The guidon bearers return to the carry.

p. The reviewing party and all spectators salute the colors as they pass by. As the color guard passes the reviewing officer, each man of the color guard except the right flank man executes eyes right at the command of the senior color sergeant. When the grade of the reviewing officer entitles him to the honor, the regimental or separate battalion color salutes.

165. PRESENTATION OF DECORATIONS. **a.** A review ordinarily is held on occasions of the presentation of decorations or of the decoration of the colors.

b. After the reviewing officer has inspected the troops and resumed his post, the commander of troops, from his own post, commands or signals by prearranged signal: PERSONS TO BE DECORATED AND ALL COLORS, CENTER, MARCH. At the command MARCH, persons to be decorated and all colors move by the most direct route and take their post as follows:

- (1) The persons to be decorated take position in a single rank in the center of the command and 10 paces in front of the line of company commanders. They line up according to the rank of the decorations to be conferred, highest ranking decoration on the right. Those receiving similar decorations take position according to their military rank within each decoration group.
- (2) The colors to be decorated are placed in a single rank 5 paces in front of the center of the line of persons to be decorated. They are alined in groups according to the rank of decoration to be bestowed, the highest ranking decoration on the right.
- (3) All other colors with the color guards are alined in a single rank 5 paces in rear of the center of the persons to be decorated. They take the same relative positions as their locations in the command.
- (4) The commander of troops takes his post 5 paces in front of the center of the leading element. At the same time his staff, under command of the senior staff officer, executes right face and moves to the right far enough to provide clearance for the colors and persons to be decorated. Here the staff halts

and executes left face. The staff returns to its original position after the detachment has passed. When the staff has cleared the necessary line of march, the commander of troops commands: **FORWARD, MARCH**. At the command **MARCH**, the commander of troops, the persons to be decorated, and the colors advance, the band playing. The commander of troops marches directly toward the reviewing officer. The guide is center in all ranks. The group is halted by the commander of troops when he has reached a point 10 paces from the reviewing officer by the commands: **DETACHMENT, HALT**. He then salutes the reviewing officer and reports, "Sir, the persons (colors) to be decorated are present." The reviewing officer returns the salute and directs that the command be presented.

- (5) The commander of troops passes around the right flank of the persons or colors to be decorated and proceeds directly to his post. On reaching his post, he brings the troops to present arms, faces about, and salutes. The band (field music) then plays **THE NATIONAL ANTHEM (OR TO THE COLOR)**. On completion of the music, the commander of troops brings the troops to order arms and has them stand at ease. The persons to be decorated salute at the first note of **THE NATIONAL ANTHEM (OR TO THE COLOR)** and terminate the salute at the last note.
- (6) A staff officer then reads the citation or the order announcing the awards. After the

reading of the citation (order) the reviewing officer, accompanied by his staff or certain members of his staff, advances to the colors and to the line of persons to be decorated. He fastens the streamer to the staff of the color, and pins the decoration on the left breast of each person. He then directs the commander of troops to march the command, in review and resumes his post. The persons decorated, at the command of the senior officer or enlisted man present, form a line on the left of the reviewing officer, or as directed. The colors return to their posts by the most direct route.

Section II. MOUNTED REVIEWS

166. GENERAL. a. The procedures described in paragraphs 155 through 165 are applicable to all units with vehicles, mounted or dismounted.

b. The national and unit colors are mounted on the vehicle when carried in mounted formations. The color bearers and the color guards ride in the vehicle with the colors. The vehicle carrying the colors takes its position at or near the center of the formation and in the interval between battalions or similar elements. When the troops dismount from their vehicles and form into foot formations, the colors are removed from the vehicle and posted in the same relative position as for a dismounted formation.

c. In mounted formations the guidon is flown from the commander's vehicle.

d. Unless ordered otherwise, all vehicular weapons are mounted and carried with their covers removed. Machine guns, except for the antiaircraft weapons,

are adjusted and clamped with the barrels horizontal and alined with the axis of the vehicle. Antiaircraft machine guns are pointed to the left and upward at the maximum elevation. Rifles, carbines, and submachine guns are carried in the prescribed positions.

e. All ports on armored vehicles are closed and tank hatches are open. The windshields of the vehicles are closed. The bows and canvas tops are down on all combat vehicles and vehicles carrying personnel. The bows and canvas tops are up on cargo-carrying vehicles. The rear curtains are closed and fastened. The radio antennae are secured as prescribed.

167. PREPARATIONS. The line on which the foot troops are to form is marked. The post of the reviewing officer and the line of march are marked with flags. The reviewing stand and markers are located so that as each unit passes in review its right is 20 yards from the reviewing officer. When formed for battalion reviews, the line of troops is 125 yards in front of the reviewing stand; however, in the case of larger reviews, the line of unit commanders is 125 yards in front of the reviewing stand. (See fig. 65.) The band and buglers are formed dismounted and take their post 25 yards to the left and 5 yards in rear of the reviewing officer. Where more than one band is present, the additional band or bands form on the left of the first band. The bands may be massed. The bands play during the reviewing officer's inspection and during the march in review.

168. FORMATION. a. The normal formation of the battalion and regiment for ceremonies is a line of

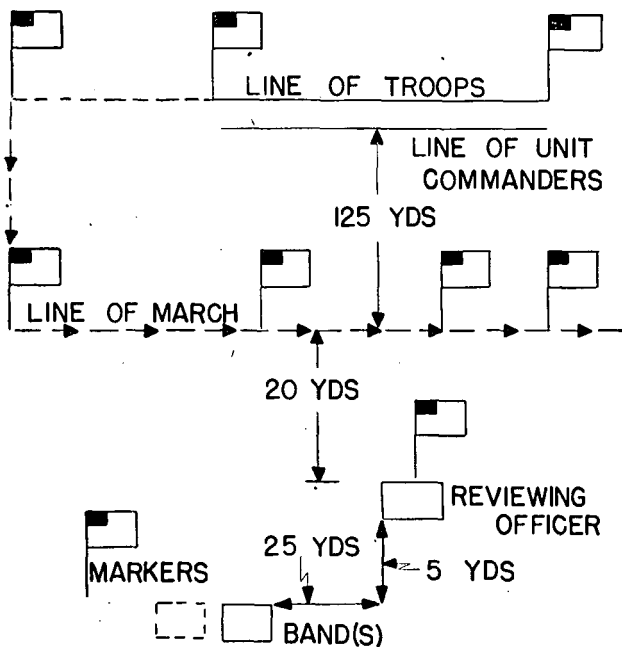


Figure 65. Preparation for mounted review.

masses. (See fig. 51.) However, a column of masses also may be used. For large reviews, a line of battalions in line of masses is preferable; but where space is the controlling factor, a line of battalions in columns of masses may be used.

b. In reviews for units larger than the battalion, the battalion commander's vehicle is 20 yards in front of the center of his unit. The regimental commander's vehicle is centered 40 yards in front of the unit. Staff vehicles, except the second in command of a company, form with the right of their line 5 yards in rear of the commander's vehicle.

c. When platoon leaders, and company and battalion commanders are dismounted, they take positions 6 paces directly in front of their respective vehicles.

d. Extra vehicles, administrative vehicles, and transportation which is not a part of a combat platoon or similar unit may be formed as an additional column on the left of each company or similar unit. It may be desirable to group the administrative and extra vehicles in columns at the left of each battalion or other unit. When platoons contain less than five vehicles, additional vehicles may be added as part of the platoon.

e. All units form and take their positions on the line of troops before the adjutant's call.

f. The reviewing officer is dismounted and generally receives the review from a reviewing stand.

169. INSPECTION. When the troops remain in the vehicles, eyes right is not executed as the reviewing party approaches.

170. MARCH IN REVIEW. a. (See fig. 66.) When the reviewing officer has resumed his post after inspecting the troops, or when he indicates he does not desire to inspect the troops, the commander of troops commands: PREPARE TO PASS IN REVIEW, MOUNT.

b. At the command MOUNT, the troops break ranks, move at double time, and mount. The engines are started. When the troops remain in the vehicles, the command MOUNT is not given.

c. When the commander of the troops observes that the command is mounted, he climbs into his vehicle and commands, usually by radio: PASS IN REVIEW.

d. When the commander of the unit on the right flank receives the command to **PASS IN REVIEW**, he gives the commands to start the march. Each successive commander of a mass formation on the line of troops, in turn, gives the command to follow the unit on his right flank.

e. Units may march in review with their elements in line, column, or mass. The sequence of commands for passing in review is as follows:

- (1) *Line.* **BY THE RIGHT FLANK** is executed successively by platoons at the command **PASS IN REVIEW**. Commands or signals of execution are given by each platoon leader. **BY THE LEFT FLANK** is executed successively by platoons to make the next change of direction at the end of the review field. **BY THE LEFT FLANK** is executed successively by platoons to make the last change of direction and bring them in line for passing the reviewing stand. Figure 66 shows the formation for passing a reviewing stand.
- (2) *Column.* **RIGHT TURN** is executed successively by companies in mass at the command **PASS IN REVIEW**. The commands or signals of execution are given by each company commander. **LEFT TURN** is executed successively by companies in mass to make the next change of direction at the end of the review field. **LEFT TURN** is executed successively by companies in mass to make the last change of direction so that the company will be in mass for passing the reviewing stand.

f. Mass formation for passing in review is executed

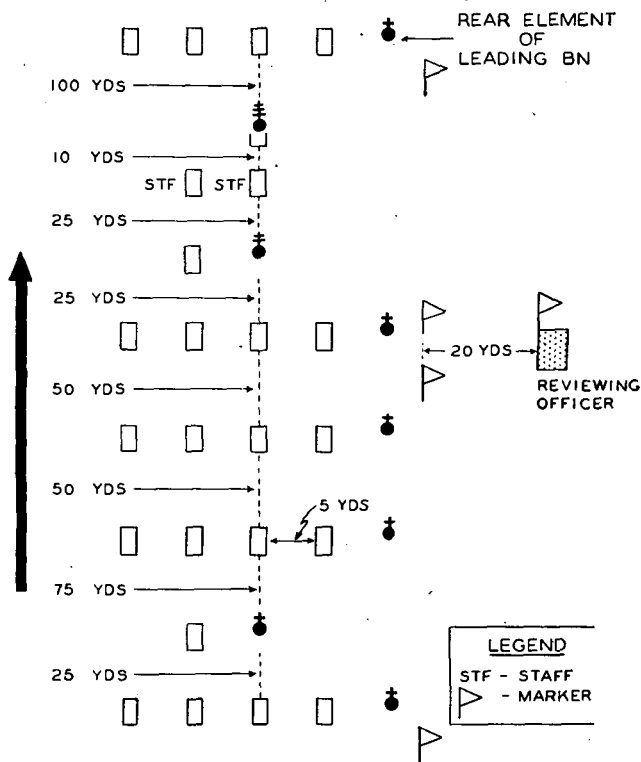


Figure 66. *Passing in review (line formation, mounted).*

in the same manner as for a column, except when battalions are in line of masses or in line of companies with companies in column.

g. Commanders of platoons and all higher unit commanders salute as they pass the reviewing officer. They begin the salute 15 yards from the reviewing stand and hold it until they are 15 yards beyond the reviewing stand.

- h. The review ends when the rear element of the command has passed the reviewing officer. When the review is ended, the unit commanders take charge of their units (at a previously designated point) and move them as directed in the review instructions. When an inspection is to follow the review, the units move to the designated area.

171. ROAD REVIEWS. Road reviews usually are conducted in column formation with as many vehicles abreast as the width of the road permits. The minimum speed usually is 15 miles per hour and the maximum speed 25 miles per hour. Special instructions are issued for control of traffic, distances between vehicles, speeds, safety precautions, markers, and guides. To prevent traffic jams, divergent routes are designated for the units that have passed the reviewing stand.

Section III. PARADES

172. GENERAL. a. The battalion or regimental parade is carried out in the same manner as a review. The appearance and movement of the troops in formation are the primary considerations. The troops usually form without heavy weapons or transportation. Small detachments are attached to larger units. The march to the initial formation is made to music (band or field music).

b. At evening parade, the retreat ceremony described in paragraph 161 precedes the presentation of troops to the reviewing officer.

c. The presentation of decorations or escort of the color may be included after the troops have been presented to the reviewing officer.

d. The reviewing officer does not inspect the troops.

173. CEREMONIAL BATTALION PARADE. **a.** The parade ceremony may be used instead of the ceremony described in paragraph 172. It differs as indicated in **b** below.

b. After the battalion has been formed and alined, and the guides have taken their posts, the adjutant, before presenting the battalion to the battalion commander, commands: **PARADE, REST.** When the troops have executed parade rest, he commands: **SOUND OFF.** The adjutant and the battalion commander, with his staff, stand at parade rest during the playing of **SOUND OFF**, the marching by of the band, and the sounding of retreat.

c. At the command **SOUND OFF**, the band, in place, plays the **SOUND OFF** of three chords. At the conclusion of the third chord it moves forward, playing a march in quick time. It executes column left to march across the front of the troops, midway between the adjutant and the line of troops. When the band has passed the left of the line, it countermarches and returns over the same ground to the right of the line. After it has passed beyond the right of the troops, it executes column right. When the entire band has passed beyond the front rank of the troops, it again countermarches and halts in its original position. When the band ceases playing the march, the **SOUND OFF** is again played.

d. At evening parade, immediately after the completion of **SOUND OFF**, the field music plays **RETREAT**, and the retreat ceremony described in paragraph 161 follows. The adjutant brings the troops to attention and present arms at the last note of **RETREAT**. The adjutant, the battalion commander, and the battalion staff salute at the first note of **THE NATIONAL ANTHEM**

(or TO THE COLOR) and end their salute at the last note.

e. At the completion of THE NATIONAL ANTHEM (or TO THE COLOR) with the troops still at present arms, the adjutant faces about, salutes the battalion commander, and reports, "SIR, THE PARADE IS FORMED." The battalion commander orders, "TAKE YOUR POST." The adjutant passes by the battalion commander's right and takes his post $1\frac{1}{2}$ paces to the rear and 1 pace to the right of the battalion commander.

f. The battalion commander then commands: ORDER, ARMS, and gives such movements in the manual of arms as he may desire. Officers, noncommissioned officers commanding platoons, the color guard, and the guidon bearers, having once executed order arms, remain in that position during the movements of the manual.

g. The battalion commander then directs the adjutant, "RECEIVE THE REPORT." The adjutant, passing by the battalion commander's right, advances toward the center of the battalion, halts midway between it and the battalion commander, and commands: REPORT.

h. At the command REPORT, the company commanders, in succession from the right, salute and report, "... COMPANY, ALL PRESENT OR ACCOUNTED FOR." The adjutant returns each company commander's salute after the report is made and understood.

i. After receiving the reports, the adjutant faces the battalion commander, salutes, and reports, "SIR, ALL PRESENT OR ACCOUNTED FOR."

j. The battalion commander then directs, "PUBLISH THE ORDERS." The adjutant faces the troops and

commands: **ATTENTION TO ORDERS.** He publishes the orders and then commands: **OFFICERS, CENTER, MARCH.** He then faces about and takes his post with the battalion commander.

k. At the command **OFFICERS**, guidon bearers execute carry guidon.

l. At the command **CENTER**, when companies are in line, company commanders, officers commanding platoons, and guidon bearers face to the center. When companies are in mass formation, company commanders and guidon bearers face to the center. Officers commanding platoons step 1 pace forward and face to the center. Officers, second in command, move around the flank nearest to the center and take their post in the column formed by the platoon leaders.

m. At the command **MARCH**, the band plays, officers and guidon bearers close to the center, halt, and individually face to the front; company commanders, when moving to the center, oblique to the front and close on a line 4 paces in advance of the line of guidon bearers. The guidon bearers close on their own line, each taking his post in rear of his own company commander. All other officers close on the line of platoon leaders.

n. The officers and guidon bearers having closed and faced to the front, the senior officer commands: **FORWARD, MARCH.** The center officer of the leading rank is the guide. The officers and guidon bearers are halted with the leading rank 6 paces from the battalion commander. They halt and salute the battalion commander, who returns the salute. The command **READY, TWO**, is given by the battalion commander or senior company commander for the

termination of the salute. The guidon bearers execute carry guidon at the same time.

o. To assure simultaneous execution by the officers and guidon bearers, the movements are executed at quick time.

p. The battalion commander gives such instructions as he deems necessary and then (in quick time cadence) commands: OFFICERS, POSTS, MARCH.

q. At the command POSTS, all officers and guidon bearers face about.

r. At the command MARCH, they step off. The center officer of the leading rank is the guide.

s. The senior officer commands: OFFICERS, HALT. He halts the leading rank 6 paces from the line of companies when companies are in line and 3 paces when they are in mass formation. He then commands: POSTS, MARCH.

t. At the command: POSTS, the officers and guidon bearers face outward.

u. At the command MARCH, the officers step off in succession at 4-pace distances and resume their posts. The guidon bearers step off with their company commanders. On resuming their posts, they execute order guidon. The music ceases when the last officer has taken his post. On resuming their posts, the officers and guidon bearers remain facing the troops and face about simultaneously at the command of the company commander. Executive officers take their posts without command.

v. During the execution of officers center and officers post, except when saluting, all guidon bearers remain at carry guidon.

w. The battalion commander then gives the command for the battalion to pass in review. The bat-

talion passes in review on the commands and in the manner prescribed for a review. When the last company has passed, the ceremony is concluded.

x. The band continues to play while the companies are in march on the parade ground. After passing in review, the companies are marched to their respective areas and dismissed.

174. CEREMONIAL REGIMENTAL PARADE. The regiment ordinarily is formed in line of companies with companies in mass formation. This ceremony may be used instead of that described in paragraph 172. It is the same as the ceremonial battalion parade, with the following exceptions:

a. "Regimental commander" is substituted for "battalion commander," and "regiment" for "battalion" in the description.

b. In moving across the front of the regiment, the band passes midway between the adjutant and the line of battalion commanders.

c. The battalions execute present arms, order arms, parade rest, and come to attention at the command of execution of their respective commanders as described in paragraph 159. Reports are made by the battalion instead of company commanders.

d. At the command **MARCH**, of the commands: **OFFICERS, CENTER, MARCH**, the battalion commanders and their staffs close on the line of battalion commanders and staffs. The company commanders oblique to the front and close on a line 4 paces in rear of the battalion staffs. The guidon bearers oblique to the front and close on a line 4 paces in rear of the company commanders. The other officers oblique to the front and close on a line 4 paces in rear of the guidon bearers.

175. STREET PARADE. **a.** For street parades, the troops are formed and marched in the most convenient manner. Street parades may include transportation. Either towed or transported weapons add to the effect of a street parade. Cargo vehicles are included only when it is desired to increase the size of the display.

b. Practical formations for street parades are—

(1) Column of threes or fours.

(2) Two or more columns of threes or fours abreast.

(3) Mass formation.

c. The vehicles move in single column or column of twos, threes, or fours as the street width permits.

d. In long street parades, the rifles may be carried slung over the right shoulder.

Section IV. ESCORTS

176. ESCORTS OF THE COLOR. **a.** When the regiment is in line, the regimental commander details a company to receive and escort the national color to its place. For this ceremony, the regimental color forms with the color guard at its post with the regiment.

b. The band moves straight to its front until clear of the line of battalion commanders, changes direction if necessary, and halts. The designated company takes position in column of threes (or fours) 15 paces in rear of the band, with the color bearer in rear of the leading platoon. The escort then is marched without music to the regimental commander's office or quarters and is formed in line facing the entrance. The color bearer, preceded by the

senior lieutenant and followed by a sergeant of the escort, obtains the color.

c. When the color bearer returns, followed by the lieutenant and the sergeant, he halts before the entrance, facing the escort. The officer places himself on the right and the sergeant on the left of the color bearer. The company commander brings the company to present arms, and the field music sounds TO THE COLOR. At the last note of the music, the company commander brings the company to order arms. The lieutenant and the sergeant salute and end their salute at the commands of the company commander and return to their posts.

d. The company again is formed in column, the band taking post in front of the column and the color bearer placing himself in the center of the space in rear of the leading platoon. The escort then is marched back to the regiment, the band playing. The march is conducted so that the escort arrives at a point about 50 paces in front of the right of the regiment and then moves parallel to its front. The regimental commander takes his post in front of the center of the regiment. When the color arrives opposite the regimental commander, the escort is formed in line facing the regiment. The color bearer moves to a position 6 paces in front of the regimental commander and halts.

e. The regimental commander then faces the troops and brings the regiment to present arms. He then faces the color and salutes. The field music sounds TO THE COLOR. At the last note of the music, the regimental commander terminates his salute, faces the troops and brings them to the order. Following the commands of the regimental commander, the escort

is brought to present arms and order arms by its commander. When the troops have been brought to the order, the color bearer moves to his post beside the regimental color bearer. The escort is faced to the right and, preceded by the band, is marched to its place in line, moving around the left flank and in rear of the regiment. The band plays until the escort has passed the left of the line. It then returns to its post on the right, moving in rear of the regiment. The regiment may be given the command **REST** after the escort has passed and left of the line.

f. Escort of the color is executed by a battalion in a manner similar to that of the regiment.

177. ESCORT OF HONOR. a. Escorts of honor are detailed for the purpose of receiving and escorting persons of high rank, either civil or military. The escort troops are selected for their soldierly appearance and superior qualities of discipline.

b. The escort is formed in line opposite the place where the personage is to present himself. The band takes its position on the flank of the escort toward which the escort is to march. On the appearance of the personage, the escort is brought to attention. It is brought to present arms when the honors are rendered as prescribed in AR 600-25 and 600-30. On completion of the honors, the escort is brought to order arms. The officers and men in uniform, not in the formation (but within view and saluting distance), salute and end their salute with the escort. Usually, on the completion of the honors, the person being honored inspects the escort. The escort then is formed in column and takes up the march. The per-

sonage, with his staff or retinue, takes up a position in rear of the column. When he leaves the escort, it again is formed in a line. When he has taken a position from which to receive them, the escort renders him the same honors as on his arrival.

c. When the position of the escort is at a considerable distance from the point where the personage is to be received, a double line of sentinels, facing inward, is posted from that point to the escort. The sentinels successively salute as the personage passes. The personage return the salute.

d. An officer is designated to accompany the personage.

178. ESCORT OF HONOR MOUNTED. Escorts of honor normally are dismounted but they may be mounted. When space permits, the vehicles of the mounted escort are formed in line, or on a line with reduced intervals. The troops take dismounted posts. When spaces does not permit the escort vehicles to form in line, they are formed in column. The troops dismount and take positions in line on the flank and facing away from the vehicles.

179. FUNERAL ESCORTS. Funeral escorts may be either mounted or dismounted. When mounted, they follow the general procedure of dismounted escorts. (See pars. 187 through 202.) When conditions prevent the mounted escort from entering the cemetery, the column is halted outside. The casket is removed from the hearse and the escort is turned out of the column to form a line or a column near the cemetery entrance. The escort may be formed and marched dismounted to the grave.

CHAPTER 10

INSPECTIONS

Section I. INSPECTIONS OF DISMOUNTED UNITS

180. GENERAL. The company is the basic unit for inspection. Battalion, regimental, and higher commanders or inspecting officers inspect each company in its own area, or have it march to a designated place at a specified time for inspection. Under special conditions, an entire battalion or regiment is formed and inspected in one large formation.

181. COMPANY INSPECTION. a. Formation. The company forms in line or in column of platoons in line. When transportation is included in the formation, it forms in line 5 yards to the rear or as directed. The drivers remain with their vehicles. The leaders of animal-drawn transportation remain with their animals. The drivers or animal leaders display their equipment as directed. Transportation is inspected separately from the foot elements, or as directed.

b. Procedure.

- (1) The company commander commands: **PREPARE FOR INSPECTION**. At this command, the platoon leaders cause ranks to be opened. They then place themselves, facing to the front, 3 paces in advance of the right flank of their platoons.
- (2) Ranks having been opened, the company commander commands: **AT EASE**. The inspecting officer then inspects the company.

During the inspection, officers, noncommissioned officers, and guidon bearers not in ranks come to attention at order arms as the inspecting officer approaches. As soon as inspected they resume the position of at ease. The company commander may direct the executive officer or the first sergeant to join him and take notes during the inspection. When so directed, the executive officer or first sergeant places himself to the left rear of the company commander and accompanies him throughout the inspection. The inspecting officer, beginning at the head of the column or right of the line, makes a minute inspection of the arms, equipment, dress, and appearance of the men. As he approaches each platoon, its leader brings the platoon to attention and salutes. As soon as inspected, the platoon leader places himself to the right rear of the company commander, and accompanies him throughout the inspection of his platoon.

- (3) The inspection is made from right to left in front, and from left to right in rear of each rank.
- (4) Each man executes inspection arms as the inspecting officer reaches his position.
- (5) The inspecting officer takes the rifle; grasping it with his right hand just above the lower band. The man drops his hands to his side. The officer inspects the rifle and, with the hand and rifle in the same position as he receives it, hands it back to the man.

The man takes his rifle with his left hand at the balance and then executes order arms.

- (6) When the piece is inspected without handling, each man executes order arms as soon as the inspecting officer has passed to the next man.
- (7) The men armed with the automatic rifle, carbine, submachine gun, and pistol execute their respective inspection arms. They resume their original positions after their weapons have been inspected.
- (8) On completion of the inspection of each platoon, the platoon leader resumes his post in front of the right flank man, faces down the line, and commands: **CLOSE RANKS, MARCH.** After the ranks have been closed, he gives **REST** or **AT EASE.** He then takes his post in front of the center of his platoon.
- (9) The company commander may direct the platoon leaders to make a detailed inspection of the arms or other equipment of the men of their platoons.

182. INSPECTION OF PERSONAL FIELD EQUIPMENT WHILE IN RANKS. a. The company forms in column of platoons in line. (See par. 120.)

b. After the inspection of arms has been completed in a platoon, the company commander causes that platoon, remaining at open ranks, to take interval and prepare for inspection of equipment. Intervals having been taken, the platoon leader commands: **UNSLING EQUIPMENT, DISPLAY EQUIPMENT.**

c. At the command **UNSLING EQUIPMENT**, each man draws his bayonet and, with his left hand, sticks it into the ground, ring to the front, the bayonet outside of and against his left heel near the in-step. This marks the place for the center rear edge of his equipment when displayed. The men not armed with the bayonet mark the place with the left heel. Each man then lays his rifle (automatic rifle) (carbine) (submachine gun) on the ground, muzzle to the front, barrel to the left, butt near the toe of his right foot. He unslings his equipment, and places it on the ground at his feet, belt to the rear, the pack in front of his toes.

d. At the command **DISPLAY EQUIPMENT**, the packs are opened and equipment displayed as prescribed in FM 21-15. Equipment is displayed in the interval to the left of each man. When arrangement of the equipment is completed, each man resumes his original position in ranks.

e. The company commander passes along the ranks as before and inspects the equipment. He then directs the platoon leader to have the packs rolled and assemble his platoon.

f. The platoon leader then commands: **ROLL PACKS**. Each man assembles his equipment, rolls his pack and, leaving his equipment in its position on the ground at his feet, assumes the position of at ease.

g. After the equipment is assembled, the platoon leader commands: **SLING EQUIPMENT**. On this command, the men sling their packs, fasten their belts, take their rifles (automatic rifles, carbines, or submachine guns), and then assume the position of order arms.

h. The platoon leader then assembles the platoon and closes ranks. He then takes his post at the front and center of his platoon.

i. In units which have special combat equipment such as machine guns, mortars, and signal or command post equipment, the company commander, after packs have been opened or after the individual inspection has been completed, directs **DISPLAY MACHINE-GUN (MORTAR OR OTHER) EQUIPMENT**. The gun squads, under the direction of their leaders, break ranks and display their weapons and accessories for inspection, as prescribed in the gun drill for the weapons. The gun or equipment is displayed in rear of its vehicle. Headquarters personnel display the fire-control, communication, and any other combat equipment. When no transportation is present, the equipment is displayed 3 paces from the flank of each squad on the side from which the interval was taken. The rear of the equipment is placed on line with the rear edge of the individual field equipment.

183. BATTALION INSPECTION. **a.** The battalion is formed in line of companies, each company being formed in column of platoons in line. (See par. 120.) Before the inspection, the battalion commander indicates whether heavy weapons and special equipment are to be displayed for inspection or left on their transportation.

b. When the battalion is in column of platoons with all troops dismounted, the battalion commander commands: **PREPARE FOR INSPECTION**. At this command, all companies prepare for inspection. The color bearer and the color guard proceed to the head

of the column and take position 3 paces in rear of the staff.

c. The battalion commander then commands: **REST**. He then inspects his staff and the color guard. When the battalion commander approaches the staff, the officers, without command, come to attention. When they have been inspected, they accompany the battalion commander. As the battalion commander approaches the color guard, the color bearer commands: **COLOR GUARD, ATTENTION**. The color guard does not come to the position of **INSPECTION, ARMS** as the inspecting officers approach, nor do the inspecting officers actually inspect the color guards' weapons. The color guard may be dismissed as soon as inspected.

d. The battalion commander, beginning at the head of the column, makes an inspection of the arms, dress, and appearance of the personnel of the several companies.

e. As the battalion commander approaches each company, its commander faces toward his company and commands: **COMPANY, ATTENTION**, faces to the front, and salutes. As soon as he has been inspected, the company commander faces about and commands: **AT EASE**. He, in turn, accompanies the battalion commander. The inspection proceeds as prescribed for company inspection.

f. The battalion commander may direct the company commanders to make the detailed inspection of the arms or other equipment of their companies. He may require officers of his staff to assist in the inspection, especially by checking equipment.

g. When a company has been inspected, the battalion commander may direct that it be dismissed or proceed with other duties.

h. When desired, the battalion commander may direct that companies not under inspection stack arms, fall out, and resume their places in time to be inspected.

i. When the battalion commander is not the inspecting officer, he prepares his battalion for the inspection and commands **REST**. On the approach of the inspecting officer, the battalion commander brings the battalion to attention, faces to the front, and salutes. The inspecting officer inspects the battalion commander, who then commands: **REST**. He accompanies the inspecting officer throughout the inspection of his battalion.

Section II. INSPECTION OF MOUNTED UNITS

184. GENERAL. **a.** Inspections may be mounted or dismounted.

b. The administrative details for the inspection of various units is limited by their variety of armored and motorized elements and the available terrain. The area for the inspection is marked carefully and lines are established to simplify the inspection. A field inspection of a large unit may require an advance detail from each battalion to assist in the layout of the area. Suggested arrangements for field inspections are shown in figures 67 and 68.

c. When all the elements are in position, the adjutant reports to the commanding officer, who, after receiving the report, orders the troops to prepare for inspection.

d. When a band is present, it plays during the inspection.

e. When desired, an alternate formation may be used (see fig. 68) with shelter tents pitched in lines

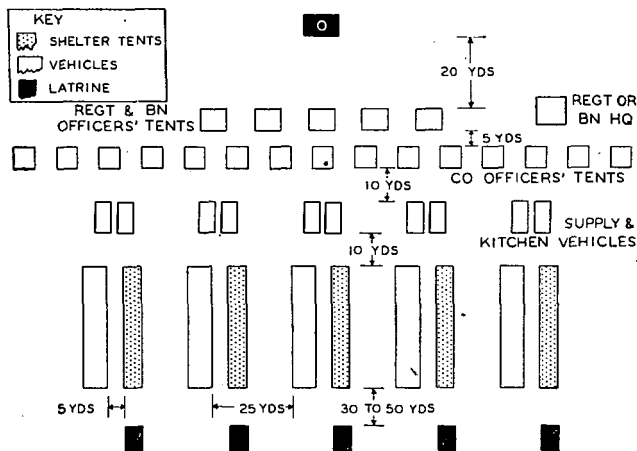


Figure 67. A typical formation for field inspection.

separate from the lines of vehicles. The shelter tents may be pitched in double lines by company or similar unit, forming a company street. The vehicles are in line in extension of the street of the corresponding company.

f. The company officers' tents are erected facing their respective company streets.

g. The colors are placed in front of the commanding officer's tent. The guidons are placed at the right front of the company commanders' tents.

185. DISPLAY OF EQUIPMENT. a. Vehicles are displayed with hoods raised; engine compartments, doors, and battery boxes open; and tailgates down. The tools are displayed directly in front of each vehicle.

b. The mounted weapons are prepared for action. The towed weapons are uncoupled, moved two yards to the rear, and prepared for action.

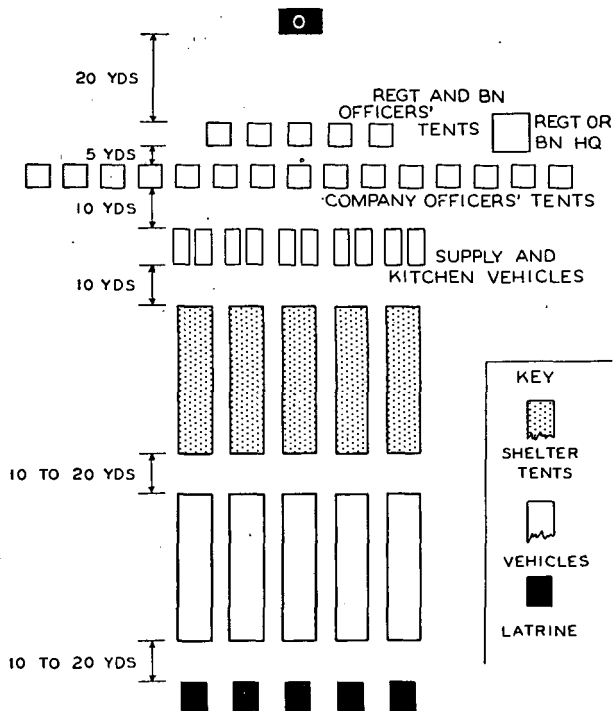
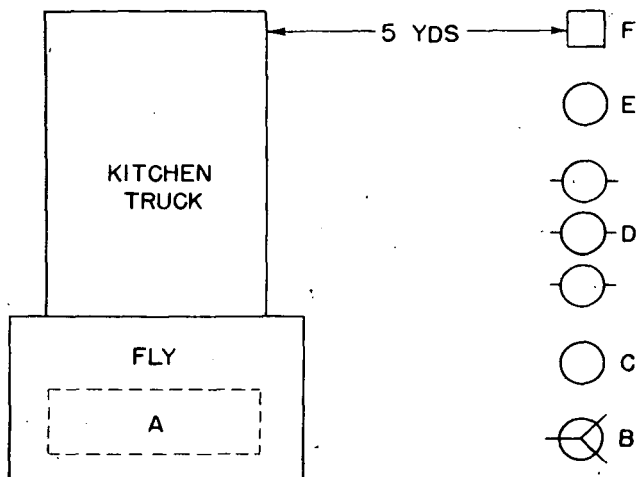


Figure 68. An alternate formation for field inspection.

c. Organizational equipment is displayed on the ground in the rear of the vehicle. The kitchens may be displayed as shown in figure 69. Additional equipment not shown in figure 69 is placed under the kitchen fly and in the kitchen truck.

d. Individual equipment, including weapons, is displayed in front of the shelter tents as prescribed in FM 21-15.



LEGEND

- A. SERVING TABLE
- B. LISTER BAG
- C. GARBAGE PIT
- D. HOT WATER
- E. GREASE PIT
- F. FUEL (IF REQUIRED)

Figure 69. A type layout of kitchen equipment.

CHAPTER 11

FUNERALS

Section I. GENERAL

186. GENERAL. a. Military funerals are divided into three classes, as follows:

- (1) With chapel service, followed by the march to the grave or place of local disposition with the prescribed escort.
- (2) Without chapel service, but the funeral procession forming at the entrance to (or at a point within a reasonable distance to) the cemetery.
- (3) With only graveside services.

b. A full military funeral normally consists of the following elements:

- (1) Band.
- (2) Escort appropriate to the grade of the deceased, including firing party and bugler. (See AR 600-30.)
- (3) Colors.
- (4) Clergy.
- (5) Caisson and pallbearers.
- (6) Caparisoned horse (if the deceased was mounted).
- (7) Honorary pallbearers.

c. The services of an Army chaplain are provided unless the family (or its representative) of the deceased requests some other clergyman to officiate. A civilian clergyman may be substituted for or act in conjunction with the Army chaplain. The desires of the family are paramount and are given the full-

est consideration as to the selection of elements involved, but the funeral is conducted as prescribed in this manual.

d. The commanding officer or his representative assists in making the funeral arrangements and supervises the conduct of the funeral.

e. When honorary pallbearers are desired, they are selected by the family of the deceased or its representative, or when the family or its representative so desires, by the commanding officer.

f. At a military funeral, all persons in the military service in uniform attending in their individual capacity will face the casket and execute the hand salute at any time when the casket is being moved, while the casket is being lowered into the grave, during the firing of the volley, and while taps is being sounded. Honorary pallbearers in uniform will conform to these instructions when not in motion. Military personnel in civilian clothes, in the above cases and during the service at the grave, will stand at "attention," uncovered, and hold the headdress over the left breast. During the prayer, all personnel will bow their heads.

g. When arms are presented at the military funeral of a person entitled to personal honors, the prescribed ruffles and flourishes are sounded. This is followed immediately by THE NATIONAL ANTHEM (TO THE COLOR), or the march prescribed for the grade of the deceased, *except* when arms are presented at the close of the benediction at the grave. (See AR 600-30.)

h. The word "chapel" is interpreted to include the church, home, or other places where services are held, exclusive of the service at the grave.

i. The word "casket" is interpreted to include the receptacle containing the cremated remains of the deceased.

187. FUNERAL WITH CHAPEL SERVICE. a. Before the beginning of the service, the funeral escort is formed in line facing the chapel. The band forms on the flank toward which it is to march.

b. Members of the immediate family, relatives, and friends of the deceased are requested to enter the chapel and be seated before the casket is taken in. Members of the immediate family and relatives occupy front seats on the right of the chapel.

c. The conveyance bearing the remains to the chapel should arrive in front of the chapel a few moments before the time set for the service. When all is in readiness to move the casket into the chapel, the commander of the escort brings the escort to attention and commands: PRESENT, ARMS. At the command ARMS, the band plays appropriate music and the casket is removed from the conveyance by the pallbearers and carried between the ranks of honorary pallbearers, if present, into the chapel. As soon as the casket enters the chapel the band ceases to play. The escort then is brought to the order and permitted to stand at ease.

d. When honorary pallbearers are present, they are formed in two ranks, each facing the other, forming an aisle from the conveyance to the entrance of the chapel. At the first note of the music, and while the casket is being borne between the ranks of honorary pallbearers, they uncover or salute as prescribed in paragraph 186. They then follow the

casket in column of twos and occupy pews to the left front.

e. When the casket has been placed upon the church truck, the pallbearers form behind the honorary pallbearers and are seated behind them. When there are no honorary pallbearers, the pallbearers follow the casket in column of twos and occupy pews to the left front.

f. The funeral director (or in his absence the chaplain's assistant) moves the church truck as previously arranged by the chaplain. If there is no church truck, the pallbearers carry the casket as instructed by the chaplain before the service.

g. After the chapel service, the pallbearers follow the honorary pallbearers or, if none are present, the chaplain in column of twos as the casket is moved to the entrance of the chapel. The honorary pallbearers again form an aisle from the entrance of the chapel to the caisson or hearse and uncover or salute as prescribed. When the casket has been placed on the caisson, they enter their conveyances. When marching, they form columns of files on each side of the caisson, the leading member of each column opposite the front wheels of the caisson.

h. The casket, followed by the family group, is moved to the entrance immediately behind the honorary pallbearers and pallbearers. As soon as the honorary pallbearers have taken their positions, the pallbearers carry the casket to the caisson and form in column of twos behind it. The family group remains at the chapel entrance until the honorary pallbearers have broken ranks to enter their conveyances or have taken their positions at the caisson. The

members of the family group then are guided to their conveyances.

i. When the casket appears at the entrance of the chapel at the conclusion of the service, the funeral escort and band repeat the procedure as prescribed for entering the chapel. The band ceases playing, and the escort is brought to the order when the casket has been secured to the caisson.

j. The procession is then formed in the following order:

- (1) Band.
- (2) Escort, including colors, firing party, and bugler.
- (3) Clergy.
- (4) Caisson and honorary pallbearers, if walking.
- (5) Pallbearers.
- (6) Caparisoned horse, if the deceased was mounted.
- (7) Honorary pallbearers, if riding in cars.
- (8) Family.
- (9) Patriotic or fraternal organizations.
- (10) Friends.

k. When the procession has been formed, the band and escort are put in march by the escort commander. The elements in rear conform. The procession marches slowly to solemn music. When there is considerable distance from the chapel to the grave, the escort, after leaving the chapel, may march at ease in quick time. The escort is brought to attention in the vicinity of the grave. The band does not play while the escort is marching at ease. The field music may alternate with the band in playing.

l. As the procession approaches the grave, the marching elements move directly to their predesignated positions. The band and military escort are formed in line facing the grave. The other marching elements are placed as near as practicable to the grave. The firing party is placed so that it will not fire directly over the mourners.

m. As soon as the caisson is halted, the honorary pallbearers are formed in two ranks forming an aisle extending from the caisson toward the grave. When the grave is too near the road to permit this formation, they take their position at the grave before the removal of the casket from the caisson.

n. The pallbearers remove the casket from the caisson. While they do so, the escort commander commands: **PRESENT, ARMS.** At the command **ARMS**, the band plays an appropriate air. With the first note of the music, and until the last note of *Taps*, military personnel attending in an individual capacity and honorary pallbearers uncover. However, they will uncover or salute as prescribed in paragraph 186.

o. Preceded by the chaplain and the cemetery representative or funeral director, the pallbearers bear the casket between the ranks of honorary pallbearers to the grave and place it on the lowering device. They remain in place facing the casket. They raise the flag from the casket and hold it in a horizontal position, waist high, until the conclusion of *Taps*. As soon as the casket has passed, the honorary pallbearers face toward the grave and follow the casket in column of twos, followed by the family and friends.

p. When the casket has been placed over the grave, the escort is brought to the order, and the band ceases playing. The commander of the escort then commands: **PARADE REST**. The escort executes parade rest with officers and men inclining their heads.

q. When the escort has been brought to parade rest, the chaplain conducts the graveside service. At the conclusion of the benediction, he moves two steps to the side or rear.

r. When the service has been completed, the commander brings the escort to attention. He then commands: **ESCORT LESS FIRING PARTY, PRESENT, ARMS; FIRING PARTY, FIRE THREE VOLLEYS**. The firing party fires three volleys of blank cartridges, assumes the position of ready, and remains in this position until the conclusion of *Taps*. At the command **ARMS** the bugler takes position at the head of the grave and sounds *Taps* immediately following the last volley.

s. At the conclusion of *Taps*, the pallbearers fold the flag as prescribed in AR 260-10. They do not let it touch the ground. It then is handed to the superintendent of the cemetery or his representative for disposition as prescribed by the Army Regulations. The rifles of the firing party are locked, and the entire escort then is brought to the order. The band and escort are put in march in quick time by the escort commander. The other elements conform. At the first halt, the rifles of the firing party are unloaded and inspected.

t. On the return march the band does not play in the immediate vicinity of the grave. In a small cemetery, this is considered as within the cemetery

limits. In a large cemetery, this is considered as a distance from the grave so short that the playing would detract from the solemnity of the occasion. Care is exercised to avoid disturbing other funeral processions or services which may be passed on the route of march.

188. FUNERAL WITHOUT CHAPEL SERVICE, BUT WITH PROCESSION AND GRAVESIDE SERVICE.

a. When the escort for a military funeral forms at or near the entrance to the cemetery, the officer in charge supervises the transfer of the casket from the hearse to the caisson.

b. When honorary pallbearers are present they are formed in a single line facing the caisson. The leading honorary pallbearer is opposite the front wheel and on the side opposite to that on which the hearse is to be halted. When more than 12 are present they are formed in double rank.

c. While the casket is being transferred from the hearse to the caisson the escort is brought to present arms and the band plays an appropriate air. The honorary pallbearers uncover or salute as described in paragraph 186. During the transfer of the casket the family and friends remain in their conveyances.

d. The funeral procession then is formed and proceeds as prescribed.

189. GRAVESIDE SERVICE. **a.** For this type of funeral all elements of a military funeral, except the caisson and caparisoned horse, are present and used as outlined in paragraph 187. However, if troops are not conveniently available or if the family desires to eliminate other elements, the following service is used:

- (1) Clergy.
- (2) Pallbearers.
- (3) Firing party.
- (4) Bugler.

b. The military elements participating in a graveside service are in position before the arrival of the remains.

190. CREMATED REMAINS. a. When the remains are cremated and the ashes interred with military honors, the provisions of paragraphs 187, 188, and 189, with necessary modifications, will govern.

b. For all phases of the funeral where the cremated remains are carried by hand, one man is detailed to carry the receptacle containing the ashes. Four men are detailed as flag bearers. When the receptacle is carried from the conveyance into the chapel, from the chapel to the conveyance, or from the conveyance to the grave, the flag bearers follow the receptacle. The flag is folded as prescribed in AR 260-10 and carried by the leading flag bearer on the right.

c. When the receptacle has been placed on the stand before the chancel of the chapel or when it is placed in the conveyance, the flag, folded as prescribed, is placed beside the receptacle. When the caisson is equipped with a casket container for the receptacle, the open flag is laid upon the container as prescribed for a casket.

d. When no hearse or caisson is used suitable transportation is provided for the receptacle bearer and the flag bearers.

e. In cases where the remains are conducted to a crematory and the ashes are to be interred with

military honors at a later time, the ceremony consists only of the escort to the crematory. Arms are presented as the remains are borne into the crematory. The firing of volleys and the sounding of *Taps* are omitted. When the funeral ceremony is held at the crematory and when no further military honors are anticipated, the volleys are fired, and *Taps* is sounded at the discretion of the commanding officer.

191. CEREMONY BEFORE SHIPMENT OF THE REMAINS. When the remains of a deceased officer or soldier are moved to a railway station or other point for shipment to a distant place for interment or final disposition, funeral services, modified as necessary, may be carried out as prescribed in paragraphs 186, 187, and 188. When no further military honors are anticipated at the place of interment or final disposition, the volleys are fired, and *Taps* sounded at the discretion of the commanding officer. When military honors are anticipated at the place of final disposition, the firing of volleys and the sounding of *Taps* are omitted.

192. CANNON SALUTE. a. When the funeral of an officer on the active or retired list whose grade entitles him to a gun salute takes place at or near a military post, minute-guns equivalent to the rank of the deceased (see AR 600-25) will be fired at noon of the day of the funeral.

b. Immediately after the remains have been lowered into the grave (upon completion of the benediction), a salute corresponding to the grade of the deceased is fired (AR 600-25), followed by three

salvos of artillery, guns firing simultaneously, or three volleys of musketry.

193. PARTICIPATION OF AVIATION. When aviation participates in a military funeral, it is timed so that the airplanes appear over the procession while the remains are being borne to the grave. See AR 600-30.

194. PARTICIPATION OF FRATERNAL OR PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATIONS. *a.* At the request of the immediate family of the deceased or its representative, fraternal or military organizations of which the deceased was a member may be permitted to take part in the funeral services.

b. When the ritual is military or semimilitary in nature, the rites begin immediately upon the conclusion of the Army religious service. When the ritual contains the firing of three volleys of musketry and the sounding of *Taps*, the military firing party and bugler are used. The sounding of *Taps* concludes the funeral services:

c. Nonmilitary rituals by fraternal organizations are held at the conclusion of *Taps*. The military escort promptly and quietly is marched away from the site of the grave at the end of the military ceremonies.

195. DUTIES OF THE CHAPLAIN. *a.* The chaplain takes his position in front of the chapel before the arrival of the remains. He precedes the casket when it is borne from the conveyance into the chapel, from the chapel to the conveyance, and from the conveyance to the grave. While the remains are being

placed on the caisson or in the hearse, he stands uncovered at the rear and to the side facing the caisson or hearse. When he is riding, his conveyance is placed in position in front of the caisson or hearse. When he is wearing vestments, he may, at his discretion, proceed directly from the chancel to the sacristy at the conclusion of the chapel service and divest, joining the procession before its movement from the chapel.

b. When the procession is formed at the entrance to the cemetery or other point and the chapel service is omitted, he stands uncovered at the rear and to the side facing the caisson while the remains are being transferred from the hearse to the caisson. In cold or inclement weather, he may remain covered except when reading such parts of the service as require that he be uncovered.

196. PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS. The officer in charge of a military funeral, the commander of the escort, and the superintendent of the cemetery or his representative visit the places involved and make careful arrangements before the time set for the funeral. They determine the positions at the grave for the various elements of the funeral, and make arrangements for traffic control.

197. FLORAL TRIBUTES. **a.** In the absence of a funeral director the officer in charge, assisted by the chaplain and such details as may be required, arranges all floral tributes in the chapel and at the grave. He calls the commanding officer for necessary transportation for the prompt transfer of floral tributes from the chapel to the grave. The conveyance bearing the floral tributes is loaded promptly

at the conclusion of the chapel service. It precedes the funeral procession, moving as rapidly as practicable to the site of the grave. The funeral procession does not move from the chapel until the conveyance carrying the floral tributes has cleared the escort.

b. The officer in charge is responsible that cards are removed and that a record is made giving a brief description of the floral piece pertaining to each card. After completion of the funeral services, the cards and record are turned over to a member of the family of the deceased.

Section II. LOADING AND CEREMONIAL FIRING

198. GENERAL RULES. a. Unless otherwise indicated, these rules are applicable alike to M1 and M1903 U. S. rifles, caliber .30.

b. For ceremonial firing, only the front rank of units larger than a squad executes the loading and firing. The squad is formed in line before such firing.

c. M1 rifles are loaded while locked. M1903 rifles are loaded and locked before any orders for firing are given.

d. Except during firing, after the rifles have been ordered loaded and locked, they remain loaded and locked without command until the command **UNLOAD** or **INSPECTION, ARMS**.

e. Automatic riflemen do not execute the ceremonial loadings and firings.

199. TO LOAD. a. With the unit halted in any formation, the commands are—**WITH BLANK CARTRIDGES, LOAD**. At the command **LOAD**, each front-rank

rifleman faces half right and moves his right foot 12 inches to the right to a position that gives him a firm and steady stance. He raises or lowers the rifle, and drops it into his left hand, grasping it at the balance. His right hand is at the small of the stock, the muzzle held in the air at an angle of 45° . (See fig. 70.) He then loads his rifle in the manner prescribed in the manual for that weapon.

b. For instruction in loading, the commands are—**SIMULATE, LOAD.** The movements of loading are executed except that the handling of the cartridges is simulated. When loading is simulated with the U. S. rifle, caliber .30 (M1903), the cut-off is turned down, showing "off."

200. TO UNLOAD. Being in any formation, the command is—**UNLOAD.** At the command, the position of load is taken, and the rifle is unloaded in the manner prescribed in the manual for the weapon. (See FM's 23-5 and 23-10.) The chamber is closed and the ejected clips or cartridges are returned to the belt. The rifle then is brought to the order.

201. TO FIRE BY VOLLEY. a. Being in the firing formation with the rifles loaded the commands are—**READY, AIM, SQUAD, FIRE.** For ceremonial purposes blank ammunition is used. Only the front rank executes the commands. At the command **READY**, it assumes the position of load, if not already in that position. At the command **AIM**, the rifle is raised with both hands to a position 45° from the horizontal, the rifle resting in the palm of the left hand, the butt placed and held firmly against the shoulder. The left hand is well under the rifle, grasping it at or in front

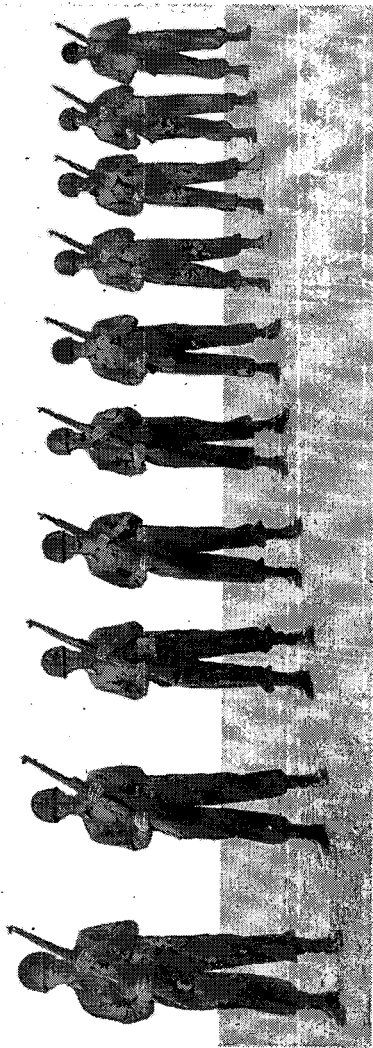


Figure 70. Ceremonial firing; position of load.

of the balance, the right hand grasping the small of the stock. The right elbow is at the height of the shoulder. The right check is pressed firmly against the stock as far forward as possible without straining. The left eye is closed, the right eye looking over the rear sight. The safety lock of the M1 rifle is pressed to its forward position with the trigger finger. (See fig. 71.) At the command **FIRE**, the trigger is squeezed quickly. The rifle then is lowered to the load position and reloaded.

b. To continue the firing, the commands are—**AIM, SQUAD, FIRE**. Each command is executed as prescribed.

c. To cease firing, the command is—**CEASE FIRING**. Rifles not already at the position of load are brought to that position.

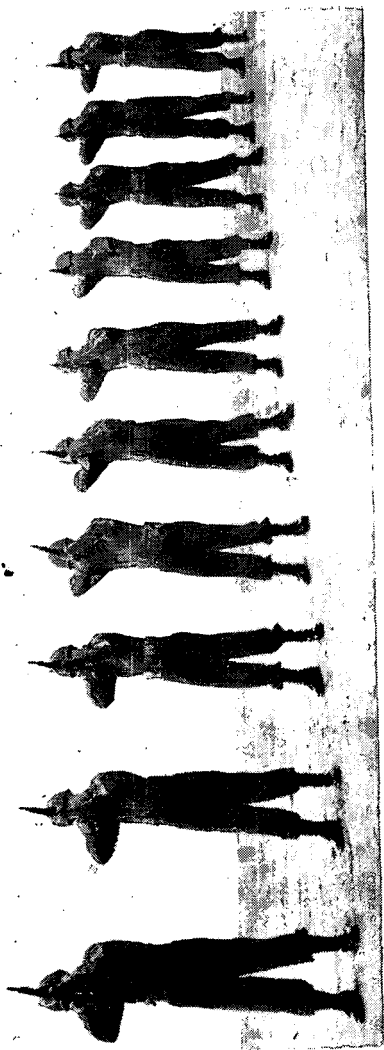


Figure 71. Ceremonial firing; position of fire.

CHAPTER 12

COLORS, STANDARDS, AND GUIDONS

Section I. COLORS AND STANDARDS

202. USE AND CARE OF COLORS AND STANDARDS.

a. The national and regimental flags carried by dismounted organizations are called the "national color" and the "regimental color." The term "color" implies the national color. The term "colors" implies the national color and regimental color.

b. The national and regimental flags carried by mounted or motorized organizations are called the "national standard" and the "regimental standard." The term "standard" implies the national standard. The term "standards" implies both the national standard and the regimental standard.

c. In garrison the colors (or standards) when not in use are kept at the office or quarters of the commanding officer. They are escorted to and from his quarters or office by the color (or standard) guard. In camp the colors (or standards) when not in use are displayed in front of the commanding officer's tent. From reveille to retreat, when the weather permits, they are displayed uncased. From retreat to reveille and during inclement weather, they are cased and placed in the commanding officer's office, quarters, or tent.

d. The colors (or standards) are cased when they are furled and placed within protective covering.

e. The colors (or standards) may be carried in any formation in which two or more companies participate and in escorts, when ordered.

f. In separate organizations and commands entitled to colors (or standards) and in battalions not stationed with their regimental headquarters, the colors (or standards) are similarly cared for and displayed at the office, quarters, or tent of the commanding officer.

g. The battalions stationed with their regimental headquarters do not display the colors (or standards) of their organizations.

h. At regimental formations the colors (or standards) are posted with the regiment. When the regimental formation is broken up, as in drill or field exercises, the colors (or standards) join the regimental commander or are dismissed as directed.

i. The national color (or standard) renders *no salute*.

203. SALUTES BY REGIMENTAL COLOR (OR STANDARD).

a. The regimental color (or standard) salutes in military ceremonies while THE NATIONAL ANTHEM or TO THE COLOR is being played and when rendering honors to its regimental commander or an individual of higher rank, but in no other case.

b. When marching, the regimental color (or standard) salutes when 6 paces from the front of the person entitled to the salute. It resumes the carry when 6 paces beyond him.

c. In passing in review the color (or standard) guard executes eyes right at the prescribed saluting distance upon the command of the senior sergeant. The commands are: EYES, RIGHT; and READY, FRONT. When the grade of the reviewing officer entitles him to the honor, the regimental color (or standard) salutes at the command RIGHT and re-

sumes the carry at the command **FRONT**. The man on the right flank of the color guard does not execute eyes right. In those organizations which do not execute eyes right in passing in review, the standard guard omits this compliment. Where applicable, the regimental standard salutes at the command of the senior, who commands: **STANDARD. SALUTE**. The return to the carry is made at the commands: **CARRY, STANDARD**.

204. COLOR GUARD. **a.** The color guard consists of two sergeants and two experienced privates selected by the regimental commander. Usually they are men with long and honorable service who have an exceptionally soldierly appearance. A position on the color guard is one of honor. Members of the color guard, when not engaged in the performance of their duties, join their organizations. The senior sergeant carries the national color and commands the color guard. He gives the necessary commands for the movements and for rendering the colors. The regimental color is placed on the left of the national color.

b. When battalions carry the color, a sergeant acts as color bearer and two experienced privates selected by the battalion commander act as members of the color guard. The general rules prescribed for the regimental color guard are applicable to the battalion.

c. The color guard is formed and marched in one rank at close interval, the color bearers in the center. The color guard does not execute to the rear march, about face, or fix bayonets.

d. At the command of the senior sergeant the pri-

vates of the color guard present arms, or if armed with the pistol, execute the hand salute on receiving and parting with the colors. After having parted with the colors, the guard is brought to order arms by command of the senior remaining member who is placed as the right flank man of the guard.

e. Having received the colors, the senior sergeant conducts the guard to its proper position before the color company. Having parted with the colors, the guard is dismissed by the senior sergeant.

f. At drills and ceremonies in which the colors are to participate, except escort of the color, the colors are received by the color company before the formation of the battalion. The color company receives the colors as follows: The color company is formed, its commander facing the front. The color guard, guided by the senior sergeant, approaches from the front and halts at a distance of 10 paces from the company commander. The company commander then faces his company and brings it to present arms, faces the colors, and salutes. He then faces his company and brings it to order arms. The privates of the color guard execute present and order arms with the color company. The color guard then is marched by the senior sergeant directly to its post. It takes its post on the left when the company is in line or mass and in rear when the company is in column. When the color company joins the battalion, the color guard takes its appropriate post in the battalion formation. When the color battalion joins the regiment, the color guard takes its appropriate post in the regimental formation.

g. When in formation, the color guard executes at

ease and rest with the color company, keeping the pikes of the colors vertical.

h. During an inspection, the color guard does not come to the position of INSPECTION, ARMS as the inspecting officers approach, nor do the inspecting officers actually inspect the color guards' weapons.

i. When it is desired to dismiss the color guard at the conclusion of a drill or ceremony, it proceeds from its position and halts 10 paces in front and facing the commander of the color company. The company presents arms. The color guard then escorts the colors to the office, quarters, or tent of the commanding officer. The color guard is dismissed from organizations smaller than a company (funeral escort) in a similar manner.

j. In a campaign, before an engagement of the regiment, the colors are stored as directed by the commanding officer.

205. MOVEMENT OF THE COLOR GUARD TO THE REAR.

To face the color guard to the rear, the commands are—COLORS, RIGHT ABOUT, MARCH! At the command MARCH, each man steps off simultaneously and executes the following movements. Number 1 takes two steps forward, faces to the left in marching, takes one full step and three half steps, faces to the left in marching, and takes two steps in the new direction. Number 2 faces to the left in marching, and faces to the left while marking time. Number 3 takes one step forward, faces to the right in marching, takes two half steps, faces to the right in marching, and takes one step in the new direction. Number 4 takes one step forward, faces to the right in marching, takes one full step and three

half steps, faces to the right in marching, and takes one step in the new direction. Numbers 2, 3, and 4 mark time after completing their movements until all men are abreast, then step off together or halt as the case may be. (See fig. 72.)

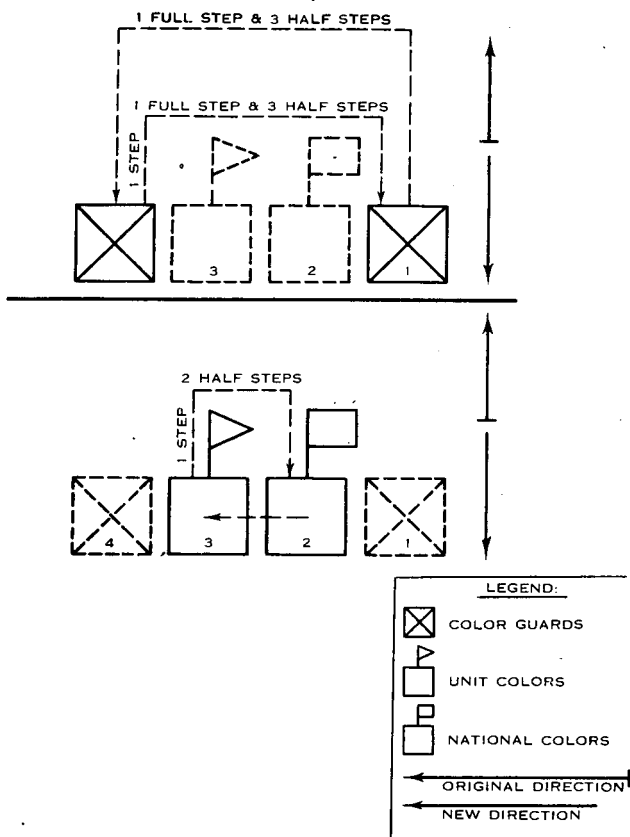


Figure 72. Movement of the color guard to the rear.

206. POSITION OF THE COLOR AT THE ORDER. At the order, the heel of the pike rests on the ground on line with and touching the toe of the right shoe. The right hand, at a convenient place on the pike, clasps it with the thumb, back of the hand to the right, and holds it in a vertical position.

207. POSITION OF THE COLOR AT THE CARRY. At the carry, the heel of the pike rests in the socket of the sling; the right hand grasps the pike at shoulder height: the pike is inclined slightly to the front.

208. POSITION OF THE COLOR AT PARADE REST. a. Parade rest with the color is similar to parade rest with the rifle, except that the pike is kept vertical.

b. The order is resumed at the command ATTENTION.

c. The order and parade rest are executed with the color company.

209. POSITION OF REGIMENTAL COLOR AT COLOR SALUTE. This position is assumed from the carry by slipping the right hand up the pike to the height of the eye, then lowering the pike by straightening the arm to the front. When the regimental color salutes with troops who execute present arms from the order, the position of carry is assumed at the command ARMS, and the color salute then executed.

210. POSITION OF THE COLORS DURING THE MANUAL OF ARMS. The colors remain at the order during the execution of the manual of arms.

Section II. MANUAL OF THE GUIDON

211. INTRODUCTION. The guidon is a company identification flag. It is carried at ceremonies and at other times when prescribed by the commander. In camp, it is displayed at the company headquarters. In combat, it is with the company baggage. The guidon bearer is a specially selected man designated by the company commander.

212. GENERAL RULES. The guidon is brought to present arms, parade rest, and the order with the company. At the command of execution of other movements of the manual, it is brought to carry guidon, unless already in that position. When the bearer is executing the facings, side step, or alinements, and when troops are marching, the guidon is at the carry. (See par. 213.) When marching at route step or at ease, it may be held in either hand. When at the order, unless otherwise prescribed, it is brought to the carry at the command of execution for marching in quick time.

213. CARRY GUIDON. The staff of the guidon is held vertically in the right hand, resting in the hollow formed by the thumb and first finger, back of the hand to the right, arm extending downward, staff resting in the hollow of the shoulder, ferrule 6 inches from the ground as shown in figure 73②.

214. BEING AT CARRY GUIDON, TO EXECUTE ORDER GUIDON. Allow the staff to slide through the right hand until the ferrule is on the ground on line with

and touching the toe of the right shoe, at which time the right hand regrasps the staff as in the carry. (See fig. 73①.)

215. BEING AT ORDER GUIDON, TO EXECUTE CARRY GUIDON. Grasp the staff with the left hand, at the same time loosening the grip of the right hand on the staff. Raise the guidon vertically with the left hand, the staff sliding through the right hand until the ferrule is 6 inches from the ground, then regrasp the staff with the right hand. Cut the left hand away smartly to the left side. (See fig. 73②.)

216. BEING AT ORDER GUIDON, TO EXECUTE PARADE REST. This position is executed in a manner similar to parade rest with the rifle.

217. BEING AT CARRY OR ORDER GUIDON, TO EXECUTE PRESENT GUIDON. a. Lower the guidon straight to the front, extending the right arm nearly horizontally until the lance, resting in the pit of the right arm, is horizontal. (See fig. 73③.) This movement is executed at the command ARMS of PRESENT, ARMS.

b. When passing in review, the guidon bearer executes eyes right and present guidon at the first movement of the company commander's hand salute. He returns to eyes front and carry guidon at the last movement of the company commander's salute.



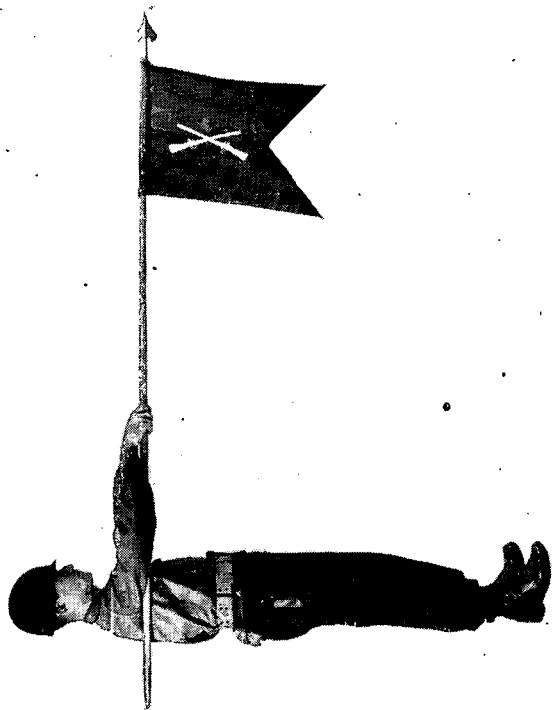
① Order guidon.

Figure 73. Manual of the guidon.



② Carry guidon.

Figure 73.—Continued.



③ Present guidon.

Figure 73.—Continued.

218. BEING AT PRESENT GUIDON, TO EXECUTE CARRY GUIDON. Grasp the staff with the left hand, palm up, at a point just beyond the right hand. With the left hand, carry the guidon up and back to the position of carry guidon. At the same time lower the right hand, retaining its grasp on the staff, to the right side. Cut the left hand away smartly to the left side.

219. BEING AT PRESENT GUIDON, TO EXECUTE ORDER GUIDON. Execute carry guidon as prescribed in paragraph 218 except that when the guidon is brought to the vertical position, the staff is allowed, if necessary, to slide through the right hand. Steady the staff with the left hand, until the guidon is in the position of order guidon.

220. INDIVIDUAL SALUTE BY GUIDON BEARER. The guidon being at the carry or the order, the salute is given with the left hand in the same manner as a rifle salute at order arms.

221. DOUBLE TIME. At double time, the guidon is held diagonally across the body. The right hand grasps the staff at the position used at the carry, right forearm horizontal and the elbow near the body. The left hand grasps the staff opposite the junction of the neck and left shoulder.

APPENDIX I

ADVICE TO INSTRUCTORS

1. GENERAL. The drill prescribed in this manual is designed for general use. Some of the explanation is of a general nature and gives you enough latitude for adaption to any unit. Base your interpretation on these general provisions. Use this manual as a guide to a common sense solution of minor points which are not covered specifically. Much discussion over trifles or the failure to make appropriate adaptation indicates a failure to grasp the spirit of the manual. The higher commanders should encourage their unit commanders to make minor adjustments without calling on them for an interpretation. Make any necessary adaptations simple. Do not complicate the drill. Stress precision in the execution of the manual of arms; in marching in step; and correct alinement.

2. DIAGRAMS. The organizational diagrams shown in this manual may be adapted to any type unit, to changes in the tables of organization and equipment, and to the drill space available.

3. METHOD OF INSTRUCTION. a. Explain each movement and then demonstrate it. Have the men take the correct position or execute the movement unassisted. Touch them only to make corrections when they are unable to correct themselves. Avoid keeping the men too long at any one position or movement. See that the men thoroughly understand each position or movement before passing to another. When practicable always face the men

away from the sun. Exact, by degrees, the desired precision and uniformity.

b. Place the men in small groups and form them as a squad. As instruction progresses, group the men according to their proficiency. Separate the men who show a pronounced lack of aptitude and quickness and place them under the most experienced drill instructors. Take care that the men who naturally are inapt are not ridiculed or treated harshly. Carefully supervise the instruction of such men to see that they are given firm, but quiet and considerate, handling.

c. When fair progress has been made in instruction without arms, teach the men the manual of arms. Alternate the instruction without arms and with arms.

APPENDIX II

TRAINING SCHEDULES

1. GENERAL. **a.** The training schedule contained in this appendix is published as a guide and may be modified to accommodate any situation.

b. This training is designed primarily for the first 14 weeks of military training for a recruit. The number of hours in this schedule is considered to be the minimum amount of time to devote to this subject.

c. It is recommended that not more than 9 men be assigned to each instructor until the fifth week of training.

d. The following is a breakdown, by weeks, of the 52 hours contained in this schedule:

<i>Week of training</i>	<i>Hours per week</i>
1st-----	5
2d-----	5
3d-14th, incl-----	3 (total 36)
9th-14th, devote 1 hour per week to the conduct of a ceremony-----	1 (total 6)
Total -----	52

2. TRAINING SCHEDULE

P—PERIOD

H—HOURS

TOTAL HOURS 52

P	H	LESSONS	TEXT REFERENCES	AREA	TRAINING AIDS AND EQUIPMENT
1	1	School of the soldier without arms.	Pars. 15-17, incl.	Drill field	None.
2	1	do	Pars. 18-20, incl.	do	Do.
3	1	do	Pars. 21-23, incl.	do	Do.
4	1	Review all previous instruction.	Pars. 15-23, incl.	do	Do.
5	1	School of the soldier without arms.	Pars. 24-26, incl.	do	Do.
6	1	do	Pars. 27-29, incl.	do	Do.
7	1	do	Pars. 30-32, incl.	do	Do.
8	1	Review all previous instruction.	Pars. 15-32, incl.	do	Do.
9	1	School of the soldier with arms.	Pars. 33-37, incl.	do	Rifle and cartridge belt.
10	1	do	Pars. 38-42, incl.	do	Do.
11	1	do	Pars. 43-47, incl.	do	Do.
12	1	do	Pars. 48-51, incl.	do	Do.
13	1	do	Pars. 52-56, incl.	do	Do.
14	1	Review school of the soldier with arms.	Pars. 33-56, incl.	do	Do.
15	1	Squad drill	Pars. 73-77, incl.	do	Do.
16	1	do	Pars. 78-81, incl.	do	Do.
17	1	do	Pars. 82-84, incl.	do	Do.
18	1	do	Pars. 85-86, incl.	do	Do.
19	1	do	Pars. 87-88, incl.	do	Do.
20	1	Platoon drill	Pars. 89-94, incl.	do	Do.
21	1	do	Pars. 95-98, incl.	do	Do.
22	1	do	Pars. 99-101, incl.	do	Do.
23	1	do	Pars. 102-104, incl.	do	Do.
24	1	do	Par. 105	do	Do.
25	1	do	Pars. 106-107, incl.	do	Do.
26	1	Company drill	Pars. 108-115, incl.	do	Do.
27	1	do	Pars. 116-118, incl.	do	Do.
28	1	do	Pars. 119-120, incl.	do	Do.

2. TRAINING SCHEDULE—Continued

P—PERIOD

H—HOURS

TOTAL HOURS 52

P	H	LESSONS	TEXT REFERENCES	AREA	TRAINING AIDS AND EQUIPMENT
29	1	Ceremony.....	Pars. 155-165, incl. 172-175, incl.	Drill field...	Rifle and cartridge belt.
30	1	Review of company drill.	Pars. 108-120, incl.	...do....	Do.
31	1	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
32	1	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
33	1	Ceremony.....	Pars. 155-165, incl. 172-175, incl.	...do....	Do.
34	1	Review of squad drill...	Pars. 73-78, incl.	...do....	Do.
35	1	do.....	Pars. 79-82, incl.	...do....	Do.
36	1	do.....	Pars. 83-86, incl.	...do....	Do.
37	1	Ceremony.....	Pars. 155-165, incl. 172-175, incl.	...do....	Do.
38	1	Review of squad drill...	Pars. 87-88, incl.	...do....	Do.
39	1	Review of platoon drill.	Pars. 89-94, incl.	...do....	Do.
40	1	do.....	Pars. 95-98, incl.	...do....	Do.
41	1	Ceremony.....	Pars. 155-165, incl.	...do....	Do.
42	1	Review of platoon drill.	Pars. 99-102, incl.	...do....	Do.
43	1	do.....	Pars. 103-105, incl.	...do....	Do.
44	1	do.....	Pars. 106-107, incl.	...do....	Do.
45	1	Ceremony.....	Pars. 155-165, incl. 172-175, incl.	...do....	Do.
46	1	Review of all platoon drill.	Pars. 89-107, incl.	...do....	Do.
47	1	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
48	1	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
49	1	Ceremony.....	Pars. 156-165, incl. 172-174, incl.	...do....	Do.
50	1	Review of all company drill.	Pars. 108-120, incl.	...do....	Do.
51	1	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
52	1	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.

APPENDIX III

REFERENCES

- TM 20-205, Dictionary of United States Army Terms. Dictionary of United States Military Terms for Joint Usage.
- AR 260-10, Flags, Colors, Standards, Guidon, Streamers, Silver Bands and Tabards.
- AR 600-25, Salutes and Ceremonies.
- AR 600-30, Honors to Persons.
- FM 21-15, Individual Clothing and Equipment.
- FM 21-20, Physical Training.
- FM 23-5, U. S. Rifle, Caliber .30, M1.
- FM 23-7, U. S. Carbine, Caliber .30, M1.
- FM 23-10, U. S. Rifle, Caliber .30, M1903.
- FM 26-5, Interior Guard Duty.

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